The New-York Times.

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THE DRAFT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES.

All Quiet, and No Trouble Apprehended Anywhere.

Yesterday morning, at 10½ o'clock, in pursuance of an order from Provost-Marshal Farr, the draft in the Sixth District, Fifteenth Ward, was continued at the official Headquarters, No. 185 Sixth-avenue. A very large crowd assembled at the doors hours before the time specified, but there was not the slightest manifestation of disorder, or even disquiet. The soldiers still occupy the house, with the exception of the upper story, and the police in full force garrison and watch the premises. The doors were opened at a little after 10 o'clock, when a great rush was made to secure places.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., Capt. Farr announced that he should proceed to draft from the Second Sub-District of the Sixth District 794 men, whose names, with those of every available man in the District, some 5,680, were balloted in the boxes before them.

Alderman Brady, and Messrs. Howell, Hoppock and John Vanderpool, then counted the ballots, which being found numerically correct, were placed within the wheel, and after a few remarks from Mr. Brady, and a few farewell words from Capt. Farr, and some explanatory remarks from Mr. Commissioner Lamont, everything was pronounced in readiness.

The same respectable and altitudinous blind man as yesterday, was wrapped up in a red and white bandanna, while Mr. Sleight turned the wheel, and Commissioner Lamont prepared to read the conscripted name.

Round went the wheel, and from it was drawn a ballot with the name of Mr. C. A. Bussell, of No. 156 West Houston-street. The same jokes, the same puns, were given at every prominent name, but with the exception of the very perceptible good nature of the audience, there was nothing in any way noticeable.

The announcement of the name of JOHN MORRISSEY drew forth several cheers, and caused considerable fistianic comment; the reverse of which was occasioned by the calling of the name of W. H. FRY, of the *Tribune*. Several colored men were drafted, and the crowd seemed especially desirous that their names should be properly recorded.

Alderman J. R. Brady, Inspector Dilks, Col. Gurney, Commissioner W. H. Waterbury, Recorder Daniel S. Wendell, and Clerk Richard W. Isham, were in attendance during the proceedings. Col. Nugent, and several of his Aids, were also present during a portion of the day. The draft commenced at 12 o'clock, and finished promptly at 4 P. M., the whole number being drawn at that hour.

Mr. Abrahams of the *Express*, Mr. Fry of the *Tribune*, Mr. Vanderpool of the Enrolling Board, Mr. Lambert the "Irish Shoemaker," Mr. Daniel Young of the Legislature, Mr. John B. Hollins, Excise Commissioner, Hon. Townsend Harris, John Brown and other distinguished or well-known individuals received the attentions of the Commissioner and the commiserations of the audience.

An alphabetical list of the names drawn is herewith given. The Sixteenth Ward will be attended to to-day, the draft beginning at 9 o'clock precisely.

LIST OF NAMES DRAWN.

A.

Anderson, Geo H 53 Bond.
Ance, Jacob 72 W 13th.
Andefant, Mariam 152 B'way.
Arden, Coras 121 Waverley-place.
Aldrich, Howard 10th-av and 13th.
Ashley, Henry 648 Broad'y.
Acote, Daniel 84 4th.
Abbey, Alex 61 Bleecker.
Andrus, John 30 Clinton-pl.
Austin, Geo H 17 Minetta.
Ashley, Nelson (colored) 217 Sullivan.
Abner, Jenehardt 60 Houston.
Abraham, M B 34 W Houston.
Allen, Rufus G 32 E 14th.
Andrew, Edwin N 9 University-place.
Acorn, Geo J (cigars) 236 Sullivan.
Aldsmith, Wm 649 B'way.
Acosta, Nich 374 4th.
Anderson, Jas H 342 Bowery.
Anlin, Jno W 169 Thompson.
Althorf, Herman 120 W 11th.
Alexander, Wm John 26 6th-av.
Appleton, Thos 204 6th-av.
Allaire, Edward 159 Crosby.

B

Bussell, Chas A 156 West Houston.
Barr, Louis 23 Lafayette-pl.
Bidwell, Henry 11 West 11th
Barnes, Levi 110 Clinton-pl.
Buck, Christian, 288 Bowery
Brown, Steph'n 20 Varick-pl
Broch, George 7 5th-av.
Bassett, Fred 101 West 11th
Burke, John 679 Broadway.
Bannen, Jas 623 Broadway.
Berrien, Wm E 192 4th-st.
Beats, Daniel 22 East 14th.
Brown, Isaac 222 Wooster.
Blanchette, Henry 221 Wooster.
Black, Sidney W 52 Waverley-place.
Bauman, Bernard 86 Bleecker
Baisley, Jas 14 Bond.
Butler, Dan'l 94 Macdougal.
Benoyunter, B 84 Bleecker.
Brotherton, Jno 15 Minetta.
Bollivar, Geo 90 4th-av.
Bachman, Henry T St Denis Hotel.
Backus, Fred P 59 9th.
Baich, John 111 Bleecker.
Bend, John 3 6th.
Bredill, M 163 6th-av.
Brady, G 227 Greene-place.
Boullirs, John 102 4th-av.
Bailey, James 23 W 13th.
Bio, Herman, 134 9th.
Bishop, Mannaster, 25 E 10th
Burke, Lawrence, 376 Bw'y.
Bockers, W R 59 9th.
Bohme, Fred 217 Wooster.
Barnes, Levi W 110 8th.
Beaming, Adam J 79 9th.
Bailey, Geo H St. Denis H'l.
Bly, D 658 Broadway.
Budding, Clement 59 E 12th.
Barnlittae, Louis 80 W 11th.
Beoghen, Wm 623 Broadw'y.
Butman, Henry 26 Clinton-place.
Bernarde, Jos 7 LeRoy-pl'e.
Brown, J C 20 University-place.
Byrner, Peter 176 6th-av.
Black, John 36 Great Jones
Betts, Chas E 4 LeRoy-pl'e.
Babcock, Edw 30 E Houst'n.
Bigelow, Wm 38 W 12th.
Burnett, Elijah L 9 University-pl.
Black, Jno jr 24 W Washington-pl.
Bleemerell, Rutan 44 University-pl,
Brown, Benj 9 11 and 13 5th-ave.
Brown, Geo W 38 9th-st.
Blake, Hunt, 8 Varick-pl.
Bogart, Wm C 137 Amity.
Barnes, Jas Laurens near Amity.
Bartlett Fred 59 Bleecker.
Borden, B 169 Wooster.
Bossell, Jas 222 Thompson.
Boeby, Julius 44 W 13th.
Bixby, Hein 104 Waverley-place.
Buraner, Jno J 173 Thompson
Boyck, Jos (col'd) 49 5th-av.
Bachmeim, Edward 26 University-place.
Barnold, Augustus 44 University-place.
Blakesney, J W 220 Mercer.
Benedict, S S Hotel, Union-square.
Burlington, A 224 Sullivan.
Barolte, F, 78 W Houston.
Babbitt, Q M 103 Macdougal
Boyd, John 28 W 12th.
Brant, N Union-sq Hotel.
Brown, John 46 W Houston.
Badman, Jas W, 834 Bdw'y.
Balcom, Chas B 304 4th.
Bittman, Wm 68 Bleecker.
Black, Edw 66 Bleecker.
Baejhelipo, And'w 621 B'w'y.
Barguis, Eugene, 73 W 13th.
Bierstadt, Albert 15 E 10th.
Blondel, J B 806 Broadway.
Brown, Christian 639 B'way.
Benton, Wm H 24 University-place.
Boyd, Sheridan, 89 8th.
Birdsall, E W 132 6th-av.
Blakely, J W 224 Sullivan.
Byrne, H'y 131 McDougal.
Bernard, Peter, 760 Br'way.
Brotherton, J G 630 Br'way.
Bell, Charles 382 4th.
Blasto, Stephen, 51 E 10th.
Brady, James 56 Bond.
Bunting, Chas A 648 Br'way.

C.

Connelly, J Jr 260 Wooster.
Clarke, J H 290 Bowery.
Courvoissier, PG 175 Bleecker.
Clancy, John 85 6th-av.
Clark, Jno 739 Broadway.
Cabbille, Howard 74 8th.
Colfam, Albert 34 W 12th.
Cosser, John 46 Amity.
Costollar, G D 750 Broadway.
Carpenter, Jas 202 Greene.
Cook, Robt B 11 W 11th.
Conway, Arthur 340 Bowery
Crockett, J 222 Thompson.
Casson, Robt 184 Bleecker.
Cronin, James J 126 8th-av.
Cozzens, Jas G 763 B'way.
Cowray, Jas E 53 E 10th.
Cresin, John 110 McDougal.
Callem, George 233 Th'son.
Coughlan, C M 88 4th-av.
Crowell, Jno H 9 Carroll-pl.
Cullen, Mat 4 Astor-pl.
Conner, James 21 E 12th.
Colver, W G Union-sq Hot'l
Condy, Thos 30 W Houston.
Cohen, Chas 12 Clinton-pl.
Chapman, R W 285 Eliza'th
Conlan, Michael 13th-st. and 4th-av.
Canton, Thos 169 Thompson.
Coyne, Wm E 126 8th.
Corm, Henry 9 Carroll.
Crass, John 93 East 10th.
Curtiss, G W 90 6th-av.
Cruks, A 621 Broadway.
Clarke, V 200 Mulberry.
Callahan, Martin E 62 East Houston.
Coville, Wm H 45 Bond.
Clapp, G P 52 W 12th.
Chill, Michael 14 W Wash-sq
Connor, Michael 56 Lafayette-pl.
Clarke, George 145 10th.
Coles, Michael 63 5th-av.
Connor, Jessie 41 E 10th.
Concklin, Geo E 238 Mercer.
Clinch, Peter 164 6th-av.
Chanworth, Ed 142 6th-av.
Cunningham, W M 206 Wooster.
Conkling, J F Stewart's store 10th-st.
Cook, Julius 630 Broadway.
Carey, Michael 116 Amity.
Ceiduholf, A 132 Bleecker.
Cabball, Francis 108 Bleek'r
Cullen, John 205 Greene.
Carr, Wm S 1 Cottage-place

D.

Duprat, Geo R 1 8th-st.
Dubois, Francis 202 Greene
Delluc, August 635 Broad'y.
Dias, Michael 145 8th-st.
DeBrouville, Adam 10 Amity
Donohue, Mich [illegible] Greene.
Duckwith, Isaac 25 Amity
Dusenbury, David 5 [illegible] Bond.
Dickey, Henry C 5, 7, 9 and 11 East 13th.
Dyatt, Albert 12 W 10th.
Doherty, Francis 221 Sulli'n.
Depel, Chas 43 W 12th.
Davis, John M J 274 4th.
Derby, Chauncey L D, 625 Broadway.
Dyatt, Arthur 12 W 10th.
Dana, Wm P 15 W 10th.
Deery, Francis 35 W 12th.
Deetricks, Otto 64 6th-av.
Dillon, Alfred 721 Broadw'y
Dare, Louis 384 4th.
Degan, John 185 Greene.
Darter, J C 170 Bleecker.
Dilorme, Eugene 829 Bd'wy
Darnenburg, Lewis 4 4th-av.
Dounan, Denis 165 Mercer.
Davidson, Harvey 84 Mc'd'l.
Dobb, Sam F 116 Macdoug'l.
Dillon, Frank 309 Mott.
Dryon, Chas 218 4th.
Dodd, John B 108 4th-av.
Daniels, John G 228 E 9th.
Donders, Leon 621 Broad'y.
Dupel, Dan'l 110 6th-av.
Dickinson, John 92 6th-av.
Draper, Henry 24 5th-av.
Dennison, Ch'r 74 W Hou'n.
Decker, Paul 200 6th-av.
Danding, Stephen, 26 4th-av.
Dye, John S 648 Broadway.

E.

Eller, Lorenzo T 713 Broadway.
Ellison, Thomas 231 Sullivan.
Eiken, James 48 6th-av.
Ellis, Chas O 141 9th.
Earle, E 35 Washington-sq.
Ermold, Peter 95 Macdougal.
Embden Moriarty 6 Bond.
Ely, Joseph 38th 8th-st,
Ennis, Wm 207 Mercer.
Ellsworth, A 15 West 11th.
Ethan, Barney 191 Bleecker.
Edward, Wm 206 Wooster,
Edwards, David 309 4th.

F.

Francis, Sam'l 8 Amity-pl.
Frick, Jos 181 Laurens.
Fisher, W A 118 Bleecker.
Farell, John 56 Bleecker.
Fisher, John 19 East 12th.
Forbes, Charles L 30 Commerce-place.
Francis, John 170 Wooster.
Francis, Harrison 12 5th-av.
Fontaine, Edward 55 W 12th.
Freeny, Jas 216 West-14th.
Flanigan, Owen 825 B'dway.
Fry, David 207 Wooster.
Fraim, Geo W 28 4th-av.
Fraich, J G 57 West-12th.
Fisher, Arnold 26 9th.
Foley, James 11 Amity-pl.
Fuller, Josiah 25 Bond.
Fry, Wm H. (N Y *Tribune*) 734 Broadway.
Foley, John 696 Broadway.
Fisher Alfred 14 Varick-pl.
Fuller, Charles 76 W 19th.
Fisher, W L 180 Bleecker.
Fishanor Felix 55 E 13th.
Frederic L W 20 W Houston.
Freeze, Jonas 260 Wooster.
Farzell, Wm 24 East 13th.
Fitch, Samuel 712 B'dway.
Fijax, Jules 10 Waverly-pl.
Fair, John F. 18 Houston.
Ferguson, R. N. 56 Amity.
Fless, Moses 8 Amity-pl.
Fontaine, G 44 University-pl.

G.

Gordon, John 775 Broadway.
Gaston, J L 225 Sullivan.
Garrison, T 192½ Green.
Greenleaf, A C 78 W 12th.
Grinnell, TP 24 West 12th.
Goar, J 28 W Washingt'n pl.
Geifer, M 722 Broadway.
Gilter, Peter 113 W 11th.
Gale, Frank 163 Bleecker.
Greene, Wm 122 Amity.
Galdrue, Paul 621 Broadway.
Gschmond, J 78 W Houston.
Gesew, W T 38 West 12th.
Garrison, Robt M 57 8th.
Grauley, Wm 189 4th.
Geberia, Peter 39 W 12th
Guillard, J 9 Waverley-pl.
Ghurch, J 37 West 13th.
Gates, W L 711 Broadway.
Gilligan, Thos 63 West 13th.
Gravey, Aug 358 Broadway.
Gibbs, Michael 29 Mott.
Gough, W 46 9th.
Golden, J 178 Laurens.
Goldstock, J M 6 6th-av.
Gay, Edward 54 West 11th.
Gray, William 103 W 11th.
Grant, George 23 East 12th.
Gillan, O 38 East Houston.
Gilleely, M 22 E Houston.
Gilman, S J 11 W Washington-place.
Gabbenden, — 13 W Washington-place.
Graham, R 22 Waverley-pl.
Green, Charles 72 Amity.
Gay, S J 15 10th.
Gilsey, Andrew (cigars) 694 Broadway.
Gordon, Robt 84 Macdougal.
Griffith, J B 15 10th.
Gilman, Daniel 15 W 13th.
Graschaith, Geo 27 Amity.

H.

Hoffman, J, N Y Hotel.
Howitt, Thos 225 West 17th.
Hunt, Jas 650 Broadway and 71 Jane.
Hickey, Mich J 91 W 19th,
Hickey, Wm 803 Broadway.
Hayes, Wm J 15 E 10th.
Hyatt, Dan 47 Amity.
Hawley, Michl 186 6th-av.
Harris, Townsend 60 8th.
Hales, J Wilson 176 Bleecker
Hennessey, Wm J Waverley and University-place.
Hamlin, A A 90 West 19th.
Hale, Wm 622 624 Broadway.
Hyde, E P 20 Varick-place.
Hamilton, Minler 122 4th-av.
Helmes, Chas 228 Sullivan.
Hand, J H (col.) 182 Laurens.
Howe, W W Stewart's Store, 10th-st.
Herbert, Geo W 192 Bleecker
Hooper, H H 758 Broadway
Harrison, T E 84 W 22d.
Harmon, Adams 360 16th.
Hayner, Isidore 152 4th-av.
Hayner, John 729 Broadway.
Hugo, Luis 8 Houston.
Harris, Charles 358 Broad'y.
Hunt, Wm 170 Bleecker.
Hartfield, O B 226 24th.
Henderson, S J 264 E 14th.
Hopper, Isaac P 3 W 11th
Holchak, Geo 356 16th.
Hume, Jas 127 W 8th.
Hunter, Alfred 110 4th-av.
Hearth, Thanthirus 122 Waverley-place.
Hart, Wm 15 E 10th.
Hulen, Donald A, Waverley and University-place.
Hampel, Wm 336 4th.
Hanford, W Broadway and 12th.
Herigeer, Chas 811 Broad'y.
Holme, Isaac H 123 5th-av.
Holland, Ferd 76 W 12th.
Henry, Jarvis 797 Broadway
Hines, Godlieb 62 4th-av.
Heenan, Jas 126 8th
Hewlett, Henry 2 E Houst'n
Harper, Jas 50 E Houston.
Hopman, Sidney, Broadway and 12th.
Hall, Geo H 650 Broadway.
Harriott, Fred 24 W 12th
Holmes, John B 312 W 24th.
Host, Frank 165 Bleecker.
Horned, John M 34 4th-av.
Harper, Edwin B 16 East Houston.
Hege, Adolph 696 Broadway
Handy, Samuel 47 Amity.
Herne, Martin 205 Greene.

I

Iden, Alex 64 6th-av.
Isaac, Jas E 35 Washington-square.
Inman, John O B 650 B'dw'y
Irving, Wm J 145 Bleecker.
Ironsides, Geo B 70 W 11th.

J.

Jordan, John 745 Broadway.
Johnson, John (colored,) 213 Sullivan.
Jacks, James (policeman.) 860 Broadway.
Jackson, Thos. (colored.) 122 8th.
Jackson, Samuel 673 Broadway.
Jones, John 721 Broadway.
Joyce, S 680 Broadway.
Joyce, M 21 Bleecker
Jerrybush, Michael 120 Waverley-place.
Jackson, Sam. 90 4th-av.
Joseph, Peter 88 Mercer.
Judson, Baldwin 33 8th-st.
Johnson, Wm H (colored) 188 Wooster.
Jones, Geo W 656 Broadway.
Johnson, Wm 9 Minetta.
Johnson, Hamilton 4 Bleecker.
James, Benj (col) 163 Mercer.
Johnson, Samuel 4 Washington-square.
Jones, James 60 9th.
Jullian, Paul 206 Thompson.
Jones, Charles 11 West 11th.

K.

Kittredge, Edw E 99 Amity.
Kane, Sigismund 199 Wooster
Kingsley, Edw 68 Bleeker.
Keating, Chas 185 Thompson
Knapp, W H 84 West 5th.
Kimback, Alex 273 4th,
Kittredge, Samuel 107 Macdougal,
Kobb, Henry G 691 Broad'y.
Keimes, Aug L 208 Thomps'n
Kellers, John 324 4th.
Kempkey, Juste 282 4th.
Knowlton, Robert 79 Macdougal.
Kerr, Chas 296 Bowery.
Keegan, Pat 228 Sullivan.
Kerr, Wm 332 Bowery.
Kemp, Wm 25 West 12th.
Kelly, Henry 36 West 11th.
Kieman, Wm 75 Stanton.
Keeshner, Bruno 621 Broad'y
Kimer, Peter S 94 W Houston
Kammeth, Joseph 19 Minetta-lane.
Keeson, Chas. 122 Waverley-place.
Kimpner, G 17 Macdougal.
Knox, John 159 Mercer.
Knowles, Jas 65 Bleecker.
Kidd, Chas W 69 Macdougal
Keelele, H H 222 Mercer.
Kavanagh, Jno 734 Broad'y
Kenmedn, James 120 8th.
Keeler, Nathan 19 Brevoort-place.
Koch, Edw C 72 East 10th.
Kelly, Edward 207 Greene,

L.

Lounsbury, S 621 Broadway.
Lansdman, J P 229 Sullivan.
Leathe, Frank 157 Bleecker,
Legal, Louis 180 Green.
Laforcade, Eugene 4 Astor-place.
Leeds, Saml M 11 Great-Jon.
Lee, Henry 616 Broadway.
Lamb, Michael 15 East 14th.
Lincoln, David 166 Thompson
Lecontelex, Louis 50 W 12th.
Lewis, Jno E 673 Broadway.
Lasell, W G 320 24th.
Lester, W H 81 Macdougal.
Ladd, M L 290 Bowery.
Labach, Isaac 52 West 11th.
Lyall, Wm 86 Macdougal.
Lagorryniae, A 621 B'dway.
Lambert, F S 84 Macdougal.
Lander, And 196 6th-av.
Lee, Wm 170 Bleecker.
Lewis, Alex (colored) 23 Minetta-lane.
Laforcade, Eugene 4 Astor-place.
Leney, David T 52 University-place.
Lyon, Arnse 101 W 11th.
Loone, Rich University H.
Lecost, Palmir 33 Bleecker.
Lindman, W H 171 Mercer.
Lynch, Thos 107 Waverley-place.
Laughlin, John 36 4th-av.
Lucien, Leopold (colored) 87 8th
Lyon, Isidore 26 East 14th.
Lynch, Jas 15 Amity-place.
Laeheus, A 717 Broadway.
Luconthie, C 819 Broadway.
Laight, Henry 37 8th
Leonard, Wm 316 4th.

M.

More, Wm 34 East 12th.
Macen, Thos 215 Mercer.
Miliken, John C 748 Broad'y
Moleny, Nims 205 Greene.
McBirney, Robert 42 8th.
Meagher, John 165 Mercer.
McGlasshan, Saml 643 Bdwy
McAdams, Ferris 205 Greene
Mulford, Thos H 25 Amity-pl
Mash, Wm L 825 Broadway.
Moffatt, Wm 42 University-pl
McCullough, David 240 Mercer.
Moller, Christian 340 4th.
Middleton, Rayton 87 8th-av.
Miller, Rudolph 16 Amity-pl.
McCrey, Ed, 15 University-place.
Mundy, J. 224 Thompson.
McLane, P. W. 8 Levi-place.
McKinley, H. 113 W. 13th.
MacPinch, Thos. 36 Amity.
Meeker, Isaac 207 Wooster.
Mitchell, Wm. 220 Mercer.
Maxwell, Jas 127 8th
Mathers, Chas 19th-st and Broadway.
Malcom, Silas 309 4th.
Margram, James 89 W 11th.
McCann, H J 15 Leroy-pl.
Meredith, Wm R 259 Greene.
Minton, John W, 3 E 12th.
McIntyre, Pat 126 28th.
Maloney, Dan 11 Laurens.
Matloney, Pat 312 Mott
Miller, Wm 287 Elizabeth.
Melley, Robt 105 West 11th.
McCuen, Thos 14 Washington-place.
Matthews, Wm (colored) 673 Broadway.
Mayhen, Robt Y 165 Mercer.
Morris, Newbold 5 Washington-place.
McGoldnay, James 831 4th.
Moore, Samuel 70 Bleecker.
Mettrick, John 228 Sullivan.
Merrian, Geo F 122 Waverley-place.
Moses, Israel 112 W Houston
Miles, George 76 Amity.
Mahoney, John M 224 Sullivan.
More, Calvin 7 Brevoort-pl.
Metcalf, John L 28 W 12th.
Miller, John 192 Thompson.
Macsonelly, Chas 721 Bdwy.
Morris, Jas W 658 Broadway
Macginni, Anthony 621 Broadway.
Merrill, L.H. 661 E. Houst'n.
Majors, Chas. D. 322 24th.
Marscomb, Thos. 687 B'way.
McCasey, Thos 220 Mercer.
Marshal, Jules 73 W. 13th.
Mulligan, Mat. 222 Sullivan.
Muser, Richard 220 4th.
MacEemer, Jas. 44 E. 15th.
Matrime, A. 8 & 10 Amity-pl.
McCuber, Robt. 12 Amity.
Morrissey, John, 678 B'way.
McPhaden, Geo 299 Mott.
McCauley, Frank, 302 Mott.
Morse, J C, 638 Broadway.
Murphy, D 42 W Houston.
Murehead, James (colored) 135 Amity.
Menken, H 126 Macdougal.
Mames, John 6 Amity.
Messler, Ed 115 Macdougal.
Milligan, Parker M 118 Bleecker.
Martha, William, 124 8th.
McDonald, Clinton, 117 West 11th.
Morrison, Dan'l 163 Bleecker.
McPhorton, E J 220 Mercer.
Macken, James 4 W'st Washington-square.
Muller, August 16 E Houston
Marmia, Wm 83 9th.
Murray, Jno L 176 Bleecker.
Morton, James 220 Mercer.
Martin, Michael 697 Bowery

N.

Nesbitt, Wm. 211 Wooster.
Nerville, George 34 E 12th
Nepling, John 86 Bleecker.
Nerris, J 19 Waverley-place.
Nasm, Geo. G. 184 Bleecker.
Nolen, Wm 168 Elm.
Norton, T H 34 Lafayette-place.
Nunan, John 126 8th.
Nolan, Lawrence, 12 Amity.
Nerichan, James 119 8th.
Norris, D J Carrol-place.

O.

O'Brien, John 301 Mulberry.
Oppenham, Andrew 312 4th.
Odell, Otis 6 Amity.
O'Neal, C 13 Amity-place.
Ostine, Edward 4 Bond
Opland, Wm H 168 6th-av.
Oliver, W H 829 Broadway.
O'Brien, Arnus Stuart's store, 10th.
O'Malley, Chas 79 Bleecker.
Ogden, M 94 Clinton-place.

P.

Philben, Jas 124 8th.
Peacom, Saml 162 Bleecker.
Platt, Nick 29 Washington-square.
Pettingill, Isiah 23 West 13th.
Pankhill, Jas 228 Sullivan.
Pierce, Chas 34 East 12th.
Peabody, Roswell 135 Bleecker.
Pickett, Byron 42 8th-st.
Perry, H 40 West Washington-place.
Palmer, G W 14th and Bd'y.
Pierce, Albert 124 W Houst'n.
Percell, P W 74 Broadway.
Paulding, Jas 54 9th-st.
Pukings, T 109 Bleecker,
Place, Edward B 21 Greene,
Parrish, Delvan, 43 Lafayette-place.
Pierce, Geo L 806 Broadway.
Powell, George 142 Bleecker.
Porter, James 22 9th.
Purdy, R L 65 Bleecker.
Pierce, Chas L 806 Broadway.
Pine, John 122 Greene.
Percival, R 40 West Washington-place.
Piper, F 176 Bleecker.
Paris, Irving 91 W 11th.
Payson, E B 9 University-place.
Paine, Lewis 59 W 9th.
Pope, John 806 Broadway.
Paterson, James St. Denis Hotel.
Peterson, Andrew 54 W 12th.
Passner, Ab'm 300½ Brdw'y.
Pfon, John 18 W Houston.
Pine, Theodore 15 E 10th.
Peck, Wm M 4 Bond.
Putman, Francis, 51 Bl'ker.
Perry, Lucas 148 9th.

R.

Ross, Wm H 205 4th.
Reed, Patk 23 W 13th.
Richards, Alexr 7 5th-av.
Reigart, John 95 Broome.
Rierson, John 304 4th.
Ryan, Michael 170 Laurens.
Renz, Charles 100 6th-av.
Remack, Edw 115 Bleecker.
Reede, Patk 10 Amity-place.
Roce, Henry 21 8th.
Riley, Patk 14 W Wash'n-pl,
Remley, Fred 154 W Hous'n
Riley, John 237 Sullivan.
Rice, Chas 713 Broadway.
Rebowa, Steph 645 B'dway.
Riley, Thos 199 Wooster.
Roe, Wm 194 4th.
Riley, Eugene 70 Bleecker.
Reed, Jas 7 Amity-place.
Ramsey, Thos 850 Broadway.
Rollin, Leon 685 Broadway.
Rutledge, Patk 304 Mott.
Ryan, Henry 42 W 13th.
Rodrigue, Robt S 1 Bond.
Ricker, Fred 809 Broadway.
Ross, Jno R 50 E 12th.
Ryan, Wm 16 W 13th.
Runn, Andw 10 W Houston.
Richmond, Jas A 665 B'way.
Reid, Mich 15 Leroy-place.

S.

Stillwell, Jno 673 Broadw'y.
Smart, James 350 Bowery.
Schirmer, Edward 701 Broadway.
Sheldon, Chas 96 4th-av.
Slatting, Michael Jr 825½ Broadway.
Sara, Paoli 108 Bleecker.
Seward, Geo 14 and 16 Amity-place.
Sturmed, James 64 E 14th.
Sterry, Mills 100 4th-av.
Sable, Chas 79 Bleecker.
Standard, J W 49 9th
Somerville, H 15 Amity.
Skidmore, B F 38 4th.
Shay, J 721 Broadway.
Sage, S P 236 4th.
Skerrett, Geo 165 Bleecker.
Schrada, R 42 W Houston.
Sears, John 375 4th.
Stowelle, J H 25 Great Jones.
Schultz, Carl 27 Amity.
Saulesbery, H 54 6th-av.
Staatz, C 3 Astor-place.
Strulmer, W 116 W Houst'n.
Sail, Jos 30 E 12th.
Smith, Benj 204 Wooster.
Stockwell, A P 9 Amity-st.
Sclaumpuff Chas, 171 Mercer
Smith, Horace 73 Amity-pl.
Stuart, Wm 96 Macdougal.
Scott, S E 96 Macdougal.
Smith, Patrick 16 W 13th.
Strauss, David 306½ Mott.
Siebold, Geo 171 Mercer.
Supple, Dan'l 89 10th.
Starr, James (officer) 100 4th-av.
Sanford, Wm 90 4th-av.
Shewar, Martin 697 Broad'y
Spooner, F B 42 Clinton.
Schiftall, Adolphe 47 W 14th.
Schuyler, F 43 Lafayette-pl.
Sweetzer, Geo 40 8th.
Sampson, Leopold 834 Broadway.
Sander, Chas 772 Broadw'y.
Scofield, Geo 47 W 11th.
Sturgis, Benj S 340 4th.
Slater, Williams 643 Broadway.
Smith, C E 656 Broadway.
Sharp, Wm 200 4th.
Stedpeltz, M L 711 Broadway.
Scully, E 741 Broadway.
Speekman, Jno 89 10th.
Shear, A C 592 6th-av.
Simpson, J 146 6th-av.
Schrraggut A 8 Amity.
Stewart, P P 48 W 11th.
Spence, C J 19 9th.
Spencer, Chas B 272 4th.
Schnider, I 67 Macdougel.
Schendorf, Henry 104 4th-av
Sinclair, Wm H 53 Amity.
Schilling, F 97 9th.
Smith, P 43 Bond.
Street, George 5 Bond.
Sheridan, P G 142 6th-av.
Stermeff, Jacob 49 Amity.
Sieze, George 220 Wooster.
Stowell, Andrew, 78 4th-av.
Singer, O John 16 5th-av.
Shearer, Chas 14 Carmine.
Stultz, Theodore 16 Amity-place.
Stone, Thomas 71 Bleecker.

T.

Thomas, C F 11 West 11th.
Taylor, Robt M 9 Carroll-pl.
Trout, Morris 202 6th-av.
Thompson, Sam'l 15 E 10th.
Thorpe, Sam'l B 648 Bdwy.
Timpson, Thomas F 11 University-place.
Taylor, Timothy 3 9th-av.
Trowbridge, Geo 846 Bdwy.
Thorpe, Samuel 312 4th.
Taggert, Chas 141 Macdou'l.
Topp, Chas 12 Lafayette-pl
Taylor, Jason 143 Bleecker.
Tyler, H 18 W 13th.
Talcot, Thos 142 Macdougal.
Tobias Mat 42 E 14th.
Tuttle, Chas E 32 Bond.
Tyler, Hugh Whitn'y House.
Timolat, Alphonse 136 Carroll-place.
Tiserand, John 76 6th-av.
Trainor, Patrick 744 Bdwy.
Taylor, Thos 49 Lafayette-p.
Thompson, A 170 Bleecker.
Taylor, Richard (colored) 64 Houston.
Tallichet, Lewis 45 W 12th.
Tousey, E S 127 Macdougal.
Thurbie, Ander 30 E Hous'n.
Tulliod, Modeste 291 Eliza'h.
Troth, Oliver 635 Broadway.
Tourner, Paul 191½ 4th.
Taichell, Chas 770 Broad'ay.
Thorburn, A B 15 East 10th.

U.

Upham Chas W 187 4th.
Ulfseth Peter 110 Bleecker.
Underwood, H B 9 Univ'y-p.
Unzo, Louis 18 Houston.
Urquhardt, Wm 8 Macdou'l.

V.

Van Deuser, J R 8 West Washington-place.
Van Ordusen, Eugene 31 Bond.
Van Gusen, Wm Broadway, between 9th and 10th.
Van Tierro, Loretzi 17 9th.
Van Sandford, John 66 West 11th.
Van Dyke, Thos 7 E 11th.
Vaison, John A 258 4th.
Vanderpool, M 206 W 4th.
Vermilyea, R M 58 8th.
Vanderpool, Jno 77 E 10th.
Vedder, — 3 Astor-place.
Vaughan, W W 220 Greene.
Vaugeris, Eugene 220 Greene
Van Rensseler, S 107 9th.
Veyersack, Carl 163 Bl'ker.

W.

Westerfield, Jas 169 4th.
Wilson, James 30 8th.
Walker, Emanuel 673 Bdw'y.
Williams, Miles L 765 Broadway.
Woodward, Julius C, 834 Broadway.
Woods, Jas H 721 Broadw'y.
Whitney, Chas 142 Macdougal.
Wales, Thos 184 Bleecker.
Wooley, Geo 186 Thompson.
Welter, Jas 76 Amity.
Whitney, Wm H 786 Bd'wy.
Whiting, Fred 21 8th.
White, Sam P 658 Broadw'y
Ward, John 185 Greene.
Wilkei, Jas 743 Broadway.
Welsman, Gustav 756 Bdwy
Whittemore, J W 14 West Washington-place.
Whitteman, Nathaniel 142 McDougal.
Williams, D 24 Marietta-lne
Whaites, Geo 24 4th-av.
Wilson, Porter 89 W 11th
Waites, Wm 187 Mercer.
Willom, Louis C 16 Bond.
Warriner, Wm 73 Amity.
Waddell, Chas 36 E 12th.
Willrath, Wm G 3 W Washington-place.
Welhelm, Thomas 130 8th.
Woolsey, Chas 8 E 10th.
Whittemore, Jacob S 38 W 11th.
Webb, Wm 22 5th-av.
Woodward, S E 316 4th.
Whittemore, H E 14 West Washington-place.
White, Robt 110 Bleecker.
William, Gerard, 42 University-place.
Wilson, Erastus 44 Bond.
Willman, Fred 21 Amity.
Welsh, Martin 15th and Broadway.
White, F C 834 Broadway.
Weller, Julius 139½ Bdw'y.
Willmount, Albert H 400 Bowery.
Willson, Sam col. 176 Laurens.
Warren, Ed J 28 University-place.
Waite, Wm 17 W Washington-place.
Waily, Thos 204 Greene
Wornis, Chas 53 Great Jnes.
Watkins, Robert col'd, 825 Broadway.
Wells, Walter S 795 Brd'wy
Wood, Geo C University H'l
Wiegelman, Charles 219 Wooster.
Woods, David col'd, 825 Broadway.
Walden, Hobert 24 W 13th.

Y.

Yants, Wm 97 Mercer.
Yeoman, D D 689 Broad'wy
Young, Daniel 220 Mercer
Young, George Broadway and 8th.
Young, And M 839 Broa'wy

Z.

Zancona, F 7 Leroy-place.
Zabriskei, Wm B 60 E 13th.

The Dodging the Draft Ordinance.

The Common Council and His Honor the Mayor are fully at issue in regard to the three million draft ordinance, and it looks as though there was a determination on the part of the former to ignore attention to what is manifestly impolitic and dishonest. The discussion of the ordinance and proposed amendments reveals the fact that while, on a cursory reading of the former, it appears equitable and patriotic, yet, on a careful analysis, its cunningly hidden purport and intent is detected to be to deprive the draft of its purpose and to cripple the Government by cheating it of men—in short, to nullify the draft. Were this not so, why the strenuous objections to incorporating a clause which, if it will do no good, can by no possibility do harm, providing that the man who is drafted, and who receives for himself or family the $300, shall be actually mustered into the service, and be in the care and custody of the United States ere he does receive it? As the ordinance now reads, it is merely a bid for knavery; the money can be claimed, and *must be paid* by the Comptroller, to any party armed with the necessary certificate, (and such certificate can be procured by any one with utmost readiness,) at any time during the ten days before he is required to be at the rendezvous. In the interim, the party can avail himself, with the money in his pocket, of the many opportunities to "jump the bounty," and evade the responsibilities which his being drafted has incurred. That the greater portion of those receiving the money would do so, the experience of the late Comptroller in regard to the "bounty fund" proves. That they should do so seems to be the cunningly devised purpose of this ordinance. The Common Council Caucus, and the Comptroller, when put face to face with this objection, have both admitted the strength and justice of it. Indeed, as honest men they could not do otherwise. As the ordinance now reads, two swindles seem to be its intent; the first the swindling of the City out of by far the greater proportion of the money appropriated; the second the swindling of the Government out of men; that both of these are carefully provided for, is undeniable. Look again at the facts; the ordinance requires neither mustering into the service or presence at a rendezvous before the money is paid; all that is required to secure the money is the readily procured certificate above referred to; the Comptroller has no discretion, but on this must pay the amount. The man may either go into the service or skulk it, as he elects. That the majority will elect to skulk is proven by the experience of the late Comptroller, four hundred thousand out of five hundred thousand dollars of the bounty fund being paid to men who never either entered or intended to enter the service. What is asked, is simply the incorporation of a provision against such dishonesty, and compelling a certainty of service ere the money be paid. Can there be any other motive in the objection to accept such an amendment than the determination to cheat the City of money, or the Government of men?

—Senator Wade, of Ohio, is spending the Summer at Watch Hill, Conn.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Appearance of the Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

The Rebels Sending Large Reinforcements to Mobile.

A Court of Inquiry into the Recent Rebel Disasters.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 17.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst. are received. They state that the health of the city is only fair. There were numerous cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine.

The steamer *Wood*, from Vicksburgh, had arrived, bringing down five hundred sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most of the cases being of the most malignant type of typhoid fever, seven out of ten of which prove fatal.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced by the rebels in anticipation of an attack by our forces.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 7th inst., says that a Court of Inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the rebel campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana, in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

The returns from Alabama indicate the election of WALL over SHORTER, for Governor, and that CURRY is beaten by CRUIKSHANKS for Congress.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning to their regiments.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Selma (Ala.) papers of the 12th say the subject of foreign intervention has ceased to be the theme of conversation.

A dispatch from Columbia pronounces the story about PRICE's resignation untrue. He was on the White River, Ark., in command of his division.

A dispatch from Morton, Miss., dated the 9th, says Gen. LOGAN had attacked the Federals, 700 strong, a few days before, near Jackson, Ala., killing a large number, capturing twenty, and two pieces of artillery.

Fourteen hundred conscripts from West Tennessee were at Okalona, waiting for arms.

There is no news of interest from Vicksburgh. SHERMAN's headquarters are near OSTERHAUS' old quarters, two miles from Big Black River. Gen. DODGE is much better, and will probably go North to recruit his health.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

Gen. GRANT has issued orders that all persons having cotton and other produce not required by the army, be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the agent of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. At a post where there is no agent, the Quartermaster will receive and hold it until orders are received from the agent, or send it to Memphis.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 18.

The following notice has been made public:

U. S. SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
CAIRO, Aug. 17, 1863.

Vessels are now stationed at all points on the Mississippi, on the way to New-Orleans, where there is any danger of being molested by guerrillas, and vessels needs not wait for convoy. If convoy is requested it will be granted. If any guerrillas are on the river, vessels at different points will notify transports and convoy them past the danger.

A wooding station will soon be in operation at White River, under protection of gunboats, and another opposite Vicksburgh. Other stations will be protected as parties offer to collect wood for steamers.

(Signed) D. D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral Com. Miss. Squadron.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The River Open—Affairs at Port Hudson and Baton Rouge—Gen. Andrews Defeated in the Rear of Port Hudson—New-Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

Having for the last year and a half been accompanying expeditions for the "opening of the Mississippi," and there being no prospect of immediate activity of operations in GRANT's Department, I determined to visit this place and satisfy myself by personal observation of the truthfulness of the report—that the Mississippi River is open.

I can now cheerfully testify that it is a fact; for within a very short time I have traveled from St. Louis to New-Orleans without having heard the whistle of a hostile ball during the passage.

This fact has, however, at present little importance beyond its military advantages and its moral effect upon the enemy; in a commercial point of view the Mississippi is but little more open than it was when the lamented FOOTE opened his thunders upon Fort Henry. This circumstance is shown by the crowds of civilians—Jews and others—who may be seen besieging the authorities at every point from Cairo to the Gulf, asking only the permission to bring in clothing, drugs, staples, to buy cotton, or, in short, do anything whereby they can realize quick sales and a thousand per cent. profits. There are many long faces and much cursing, but all uselessly, for Gen. GRANT will, so long as he can influence the matter, refuse to open trade at any point in his Department.

I made a short stay at Port Hudson, with a view of comparing its strength with that of Vicksburgh. The position fronting the river at the former place is much stronger than that at Vicksburgh; the bluffs are higher, steeper and perfectly impregnable to an attack from the water. The rear defences, however, of the two places differ, as Gibraltar differs from the mud forts at Cairo. With the exception of the extreme right of the rear defences, which rest upon the bluffs at the river, the works which defend the rear of Port Hudson are of the most ordinary character. They are built upon the plateau upon which the town stands, and consist simply of a breastwork with embrasures cut at intervals for artillery. There are no advance works—nothing, in fact, but a long rifle-pit, which passes around the place in a crescent form. It is almost impossible to believe that 5,000 men should have held the place as long as they did. At Vicksburgh the charges and approaches had to be made down and up the sides of mountains or nearly such. At Port Hudson, the ground in front of the works is level and free from entanglements and other obstructions.

A critic correspondent, writing to one of your City cotemporaries, states that one of the greatest weaknesses in the Vicksburgh fortifications consists in the fact that they are "built without gabions." This remarkable fact in engineering might be applied to Port Hudson were it not for its stupidity; but the truth in the case of the latter place is, that its weakness consists, not in lack of "gabions," but in being an intrinsically weak position except so far as it commands the river.

At Port Hudson there are several negro regiments, under Gen. ANDREWS, and a portion of the Thirteenth army corps, under Gen. ORD. Gen. HERRON came down some time since with his division, and with his command has been assigned to the corps of Gen. ORD. Among the documents found by Gen. HERRON at Vicksburgh is the following, which, as it has never been published, may be of interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT M. & E. LA.,
VICKSBURGH, May 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR ORDER.

To the Soldiers of the Army around Vicksburgh:

SOLDIERS: We have met the enemy in his greatest force, fourfold our number. By the fortunes of war we have been compelled to fall back to our intrenchments. In these intrenchments we are to defend Vicksburgh, our homes, and to redeem our losses. This you and I must do, this by a council of my general officers held to-day with me, we have resolved to do, this is and ever has been my chief desire from the day I first directed the main defences of Vicksburgh. To do this we must meet the enemy eye to eye, when from our strong position he must fall by your trusty aim and deliberate fire. Be cool, then, my soldiers, be steady to your good work. Let no long range firing or skirmishing be hazarded when close and well-directed fire can be more satisfactorily relied upon. Be determined to deserve for yourselves and names the hopes of your country, the prayers of your wives and children, the reassurance of having done your duty patriotically and manfully, and the consciousness of possessing the continued good-will and approval of your commander.

(Signed,) J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.
(Signed,) R. W. MEMMINGER, A. A. G.
Official, A. C. THORN, A. A. G.

Last week Gen. ANDREWS, with his command, went a short distance to the rear of Port Hudson, to drive off some marauding parties of rebels. He succeeded in getting into an ambuscade, and, before he could extricate himself, lost two pieces of artillery, and about 150 killed and missing. The balance of his force succeeded in getting back into town.

The health of the troops at Port Hudson is very bad—over fifty per cent. of some regiments being sick with ague and fever. It is designed, I believe, to endeavor to secure some other camping ground on the Gulf coast, where our men can have a better opportunity to recruit, while awaiting the commencement of the Fall Campaign.

I spent a short time in Baton Rouge, which at present is very quiet. An officer on duty kindly volunteered to show me the battle ground of last Summer. After a ride of two miles through the hot sun, our conductor halted, steadied himself in the saddle, and remarked,

"Hereswar we fouhicght an thereswar he'skilled."

This intelligent description of the ground was all I succeeded in obtaining. Nor did I learn who was the unfortunate "he," who had breathed out his life upon this classic spot.

The majority of the people of both Natchez and Baton Rouge are staying at home and enjoying those "rights" for which the balance of the Confederacy is so vigorously fighting. From conversations held with scores of these people, and most others at Vicksburgh and various points along the river, I am satisfied they wish for nothing so much as the ending of the war. They acknowledge the perfect hopelessness of the cause of the South, and state that if to-day the question of returning to the Union could be submitted to a fair vote, seventy-five per cent. of the masses of the South would answer in the affirmative. It is quite probable that the result of the coming Fall campaign will be of a character to influence materially a majority of the remaining twenty-five per cent. in a similar direction.

There is a vast difference in the character of the country lying above Baton Rouge and that below. Above they have been searching for their "rights" by erecting batteries and firing at steamers from every bend in the river. The result of their search is, that where once were towns and princely dwelling-houses, there is to-day nothing but gloomy chimneys and desolation; where once were prosperous communities and happy families, there are now only ruin, desertion and houseless vagabonds.

Below Baton Rouge the chivalry have not been so vigorously in search of their "rights," and in consequence both banks of the river are continued successions of pictures of wealth, quiet, refinement and happiness. Not a single feature of destruction mars the view, save at Donaldsonville; here a few gentlemen took their rifles and endeavored to find their "rights" by sending a few vollies into some passing vessels. They got their "rights" in the shape of a few negro regiments now encamped there, and they will for a long time be enabled to remember the results of their adventure by the scorched chimneys which mark where once stood their beautiful town.

One would scarcely think as he passes down from Baton Rouge that a bloody war is convulsing the country. Steam issues from the mills, smoke from the chimneys of the planters' houses and the negro quarters-green oceans of sugar-cane are rippled by the cool breezes of the Gulf, the song of the negro is borne through the stillness of the night—everywhere in short are evidences of prosperity and quiet. There is but one feature that shows differently from that of old. There is evidently a sullen constraint among the residents; they do not sit on the piazzas and watch the passage of river life, but conceal themselves and with closed doors and windows resolutely ignore our existence.

This, however, we can submit to, without being either seriously injured or mortified. With us is the consideration that we have made all these people happy, kept them wealthy, and preserved for them their homes and property in spite of themselves. If they choose to haunt their back kitchens in preference to the front parlors, or to sit in darkened rooms, instead of admitting the beautiful, healthful sunlight, we can cheerfully, without compromising the dignity of the Government, afford to forgive them such petty slights.

There are any quantity of miserable devils who are now encased in ragged gray, who are starving, fighting, dying all over the South, who would most gladly exchange positions with them. Their lot is not the hardest known in the history of this present war.

The first thing that strikes one as he passes along the levee of New-Orleans, is the Sabbath-like stillness that seems to reign over the city. The levee, as far as the eye can reach, is bare of everything save a rich crop of grass, which, although a fine thing in an artistical point of view, is not calculated to convey a great idea of commercial activity and prosperity. A few Gulf steamers and merchantmen and a half-dozen river boats are tied up to the landing—one or two have up steam and seem to have been somewhere or to be about to start for some other point, but the majority look as if anything to do is a thing of the past or of a very indefinite period in the future.

Much of this inactivity proceeds from the fact that nothing is allowed to be shipped up the river. Freight for St. Louis has to be shipped *via* New-York, whereat the "Great Northwest" is, as may be supposed, highly delighted. The question being most frequently asked is whether any high official in this Department has any interest in any Eastern railroads, and also whether the river was opened for the special purpose of benefiting these roads or for the benefit of that section whose efforts have been most instrumental in clearing the river of rebel fortifications.

Two foreign war-vessels—French and English—lie anchored in the middle of the river, with their broadsides bearing on the town. Johnnies Bull and Crapeau should be requested to drop down the river, as their presence seems to have in it more of menace than courtesy. Neither of them, however, amounts to much, and would not last fifteen minutes under the broadsides of even the smallest boat in our Mississippi flotilla.

The city is remarkable for its cleanliness, quietness and healthfulness. Under the strong parental authority of Father ABRAHAM, New-Orleans, in spite of itself, from being the rallying point for all the worst cut-throats, Plug-Uglies, Dead Rabbits and scoundrels on God's earth, and the dwelling-place of yellow fever, cholera and universal filth, has become as quiet, clean and virtuous as Philadelphia.

Gen. ORD's entire corps has been ordered here to relieve the Eastern troops now holding the city. The inhabitants profess to be very much pleased with the intended change, having, as they say, a much higher regard for Western than "Yankee" troops, as they designate all from the New-England and Middle States. They are also very anxious that GRANT should include the Gulf Department under his charge. They dislike Gen. BANKS very much, and say they would prefer by far to have even Gen. BUTLER.

I need not describe what my short stay has allowed me to see; things here have been so often written about that further description would be superfluous. I might state that every third business establishment around town is a whisky-shop, and that nearly or quite one-half of the dwelling-houses in town present the remarkable architectural feature of having a small latticed opening in their front doors—constructed, I suppose, with a view to admit a free circulation during this extreme hot weather.

It may be added that what I have said about shipments up the river does not mean that there is a total restriction of trade, but that there exists one that gives cause to an immense amount of grumbling.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Kennebec* sailed this morning from Fortress Monroe for Newbern, N. C.

The steamer *John Rice* arrived early this morning from off Charleston. She brings no additional news.

The ordnance ship *St. Lawrence* is to be placed under the command of Capt. PHENIX, who has been for a long time in charge of the navy ordnance at Fortress Monroe.

Naval Movements.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.

The Chief Engineer of the United States steam-gunboat *Sonoma* has been dismissed from the Navy of the United States, for neglecting the engines of his vessel, and Secretary WELLES deems the circumstance worthy of a general order, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"In adopting this summary course, and in holding up the case of Mr. RHODES as a warning to other engineers in the service, the Department is not influenced merely by the consideration of the damage done to the machinery of a new and valuable steamer. Upon the vigilence and fidelity of this class of officers depends not only the safety of public property, but that of the lives of the officers and crews of our steamships of war. Whenever, therefore, as in this case, the Department is satisfied that the senior engineer has been culpably inefficient in the discharge of his duties, it can have no hesitation as to the course to be pursued."

OFFICERS TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Naval General Court-martial, to convene in Philadelphia, for the trial of such officers and men as may be brought before it. Acting-Ensign CHARLES H. HEAD and Acting-Master's Mate J. C. AIMA have received instructions to repair to Philadelphia, and present themselves to the Court for trial. They are now at this port, and will proceed at once as directed. The nature of the offence with which they are charged it is deemed best not to print at present. Some of the seamen belonging to the vessel to which they were attached are also to be tried by the Court.

RIGOR OF THE NAVY.

JOHN MCDONALD, a seaman attached to the squadron of Admiral LEE, in the waters of Virginia, having been tried by a Naval General Court-martial and found guilty of a serious offence, was sentenced on Monday last to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison, with the loss of all pay due now and which may be due after the expiration of his imprisonment. The prisoner is on his way to this City, to be turned over to Admiral PAULDING, who has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to transfer him to Sing Sing, where he is to spend the period of his confinement.

SALE OF PRIZES AT PHILADELPAIA.

The prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, off Tortugas, after she had run the blockade at Mobile, was sold yesterday at auction, and brought $15,800, which is $800 more than the appraised value. She is a large side-wheel boat, such as are used on the Western waters. After the sale of the steamer, 127 bales of cotton, a portion of her cargo, were sold and averaged 62 cents a pound. The tug *Lizzie*, which was captured by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, has been sold for $9,500. The only prize vessel now in the custody of Marshal MILLWARD is the steamer *Charleston*, which was offered for sale several weeks ago, but no sum equal to her appraised value was offered and she was withdrawn.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The steam revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, which was built in this City some months since for the Mexican navy, and subsequently purchased by the Government of the United States, went on a sort of pleasure trial trip a few days since in this harbor, bound to Portland, Me. She had on board Hon. GEORGE HARRINGTON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector of New-York, Hon. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Superintendent of Revenue Marine, and several other gentlemen of distinction. The party had an object beside testing the merits of the steamer. They are to visit every port at which customs are collected, Mr. HARRINGTON having authority from the Treasury Department to overhaul the books, examine the manner of transacting business, and suggest such improvements as may seem to him to be needed. On the return of the expedition the *Cuyahoga* will resume her position in the revenue service here.

RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM GUNBOAT CHOCURA.

This vessel, which has been engaged on the blockade off the coast of North Carolina for nearly two years, has returned home from active service. She arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, and will be surveyed to-morrow, in obedience to instructions from the Navy Department. This vessel has rendered very valuable aid to the blockading fleet, and being herself a regular navy-built gunboat, has overhauled and captured several prizes. Her armament consists of two howitzers, one 11-inch gun and one 11-pounder. She left Boston on the 17th of March, since which time she has visited several points, taking part in several important movements. She has come to this port for the purpose of undergoing extensive repairs, after which she will leave on her cruise, yet to be determined on by the Government officials. Her officers are as follows:

Lieutenant-Commanding—W. F. TRUXTON.
First Lieutenant—John McFarlan.
Master—Alfred Washburn.
Paymaster—Elisha Turner.
Surgeon—Samuel H. Feltzer.
Engineer—— Malony.
Acting Master's Mates—A. Carver and Charles Leonard.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS.

A large detachment of United States sailors left the receiving ship *North Carolina*, bound to reinforce a vessel in one of our fleets. As the authorities do not wish their destination or any particulars mentioned, this notice of their departure must suffice.

Death of a Young Naval Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of LEWIS F. SWINT (formerly an officer on board of the United States gunboat *Connecticut*) has added another name to the list of those who have gone from their country's service to an eternal rest. The *Connecticut* left Hampton Roads on the 1st of January last, bound for Aspinwall, to accompany ships laden with treasure past the West Indies, out of reach of the rebel pirate-ship *Alabama*. Deceased became, whilst at Aspinwall, a victim to the Isthmus, or Panama, fever, and there remained in a critical condition for a long time. As soon, however, as he gained strength enough to commence a journey, he returned to Southampton, Mass., where his friends reside, and there died on the 22d day of July, 1863, in the 23d year of his age. Prompted by patriotism, ambition, and a love of kindred and friends, he entered the naval service with a determination to secure a name that would never dishonor either himself or others. He has done it. Then God called him, and he obeyed the summons.

S. B. G.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Detailed Reports of Gen. Sibley's Operations.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

The St. Paul (Minn.) papers have detailed accounts from their correspondents of Gen. SIBLEY's recent operations in the Indian country. The following narrative, given to the *Press* of that town by Col. W. R. MARSHALL, is the most succinct and satisfactory:

THE BATTLE OF THE BIG MOUND.

On the [illegible] of July, about 1 o'clock, as the column was moving along the western base of a [illegible] of range of the Coteau Missouri, scouts who were in the advance returned with the report that we were in the immediate vicinity of a large camp of Indians. Other scouts came who had seen the Indians, and [illegible] them to be pressing in great numbers to engage us—that they were then collecting in the rocky ravines and [illegible] the ridges of the great hill. Soon the Indians were seen on the Big Mound, the highest peak of the hill. The train was turned off to the right a little way, and corraled on a salt lake.

Details of men were made to throw up intrenchments, so that a small number of men could defend the train and camp while the main force should be engaged elsewhere. The camp was encircled by the several regiments, with the artillery placed at intervals between them. The Big Mound was directly east of camp, a mile and a quarter distant—a succession of hills, or the broken side of the big hill, rising from the camp to the Big Mound. There was a ravine directly east of camp, which extended nearly to the Big Mound.

The Sixth regiment was placed on the north side of the corral, its left resting on the lake; the Tenth regiment next to the Sixth, fronting northeast and to the left of the ravine; the Seventh regiment on the right of the Tenth, fronting east and southeast on the ravine; the cavalry on the south side of the camp with its right flank on the lake.

KILLING OF DR. WEBSTER AND BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

These dipositions had hardly been made before the report of firearms was heard on the hill directly in front of the Seventh regiment. Some of the scouts had gone part way up the hill, and were talking with the Indians. Dr. WEISER, surgeon of the Mounted Rangers, joined them and shook hands with one or two Indians whom he had probably known at Shakopee. One Indian advanced and shot him through the heart. He fell and died without speaking a word. The scouts fired, and the Indians fell back behind the ridge, returning the fire, one shot taking effect upon scout SOLON STEVENS, of Mankato. It proved to be but a slight wound in the hip. The ball had first passed through his rubber blanket which was rolled up on his saddle. An ambulance was promptly sent out, which met the body of Dr. WEISER, being brought in on a horse.

The first battalion of cavalry—Capts. TAYLOR, WILSON and ANDERSON's companies—was promptly ordered to the scene of Dr. WEISER's death, where the scouts were skirmishing with the Indians. They found the ground so broken that they dismounted and sent their horses back to camp. Major BRADLEY, with Capts. STEVENS and GILFILLAN's companies of the Seventh, were ordered to the support of the cavalry. The General with a six-pounder advanced to a hill on the left of the ravine and began to shell the Indians at the head of the ravine and about the Big Mound. Capt. EDGERTON's company of the Tenth supported the six-pounder.

The Sixth regiment was deployed on the foot hills in front of its line, to the north and northeast of camp. Capt. BANK's company of the Seventh on the right of the Sixth regiment. Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL with the remaining five companies of the Seventh regiment, Capts. KENNEDY, WILLISTON, HALL, CARTER and ARNOLD, advanced up the ravine toward the Big Mound, and deployed on the left of the dismounted cavalry and Major BRADLEY's line.

The artillery, under the immediate direction of the General, drove the Indians out from the head of the ravine and from about the Big Mound. They fell back to the table land east of the mound, and into the broken ridges and ravines southward. They had come from that quarter, their camp being found around the hill, about five miles from our camp.

The shelling they got near the Big Mound prevented their getting around to the northward in any considerable numbers. They were massed in the broken ground to the south of the mound.

The line of the Seventh regiment and the three companies of cavalry named advanced steadily and rapidly, pouring a constant fire into the Indians, which reached them before their shorter range guns could have any effect on our troops. The left of the Seventh crossed the summit range just to the right of the mound, and flanking the right of the Indians, swept around to the southward and pursued the Indians into and through the ridges and ravines on the east of the range, while Maj. BRADLEY and Capts. TAYLOR and ANDERSON pressed them hotly on the west side. Capt. WILSON, of the cavalry, crossed to the right of the mound, and pursued some Indians that separated from the main body and retreated more directly eastward.

The Indians were thus pursued three or four miles and until they were completely dislodged and driven from the hills to a broad plain southward. They would try to hold ridge after ridge, and to cover themselves in the ravines, but the better weapons of the whites were too much for them. They were sparing of ammunition, and probably not over half had firearms. Their number exceeded a thousand warriors.

As they were precipitately retreating down the ravines toward the plain, after the last stand, two companies of cavalry, Capt. AUSTIN's and Lieut. BARTON's, under the immediate command of Col. McPHAIL, took the advance and charged the Indians, doing execution. Corp. HAZLEP was shot in the shoulder by an Indian he was riding on to. Col. McPHAIL thrust his sabre through the Indian. It was here that a stroke of lightning killed private JOHN MURPHY, of Company B, and his horse, and stunned another cavalryman. Col. McPHAIL's grasp was loosened on his sword by the shock. He thought a shell had fallen among them. This momentarily checked the charge and rendered it less effective, the Indians getting out on the plain, where their immense numbers deterred any further charge until the cavalry could be reinforced.

Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL had left his line for a moment, and, taking care of Col. McPHAIL's right flank, charged down the hill with the rangers. In an effort to cut off some Indians to the right, he got into rather close quarters with some of them. The thunder-stroke checked the cavalrymen that he thought were following him in the dash. He wheeled his horse in time to avoid a single-handed encounter with a dozen warriors.

While the dismounted companies of cavalry were getting their horses from camp, and Capts. [illegible], DAVY's and Lieut. JOHNSTON's companies, that had been on the right of the hill with Maj. BRADLEY, were being formed for the pursuit, the Indians had got three or four miles away. Their families had been started ahead, and the warriors were covering the rear of the train. The cavalry pursued, and the Seventh regiment followed on. Lieut. WHIPPLE's section of the battery was sent forward, and Company B, of the Tenth, to support it. The cavalry reached the Indians before dark, and made five successive charges on their rear, killing a great number. The battery and the Seventh regiment were not up in time to take a hand.

The Indians fought desperately. One stalwart warrior, with an American [illegible] wrapped around him [illegible], fired twice [illegible] the cavalry were within twenty rods charging upon him. His balls taking effect in the overcoats and saddle of private GREEN, and rubber blanket of CARLSON, of Company F. The Indian got the powder down, but not the ball, for the third load, which he discharged at the breast of ARCHY McNIER, of Company F, of course without effect. He then clubbed his musket and struck CARLSON, nearly unhorsing him. A dozen carbine balls were put into, and then he had to be sabred to finish him.

GUSTAV STARK, of Company B, was killed in one of these charges, and ANDREW MOORE dangerously, if not mortally wounded.

The cavalry boys took twenty-one scalps in this charge.

COL. M'PHAIL'S INDIAN FIGHTING ETHICS.

Col. McPHAIL had told them that it was very barbarous to take scalps, but that he wouldn't believe any men had killed an Indian unless he showed the hair, and enough of it so that two locks couldn't be taken from the same head.

The trail of the Indians was strewed with tons of dried buffalo meat, pemmican, robes and undressed buffalo skins, beside camp furniture. It was a wild flight, in which they abandoned everything that impeded them. Much of this stuff they left in camp.

The Seventh regiment, with Company B of the Tenth, had reached a point ten or twelve miles from camp, the artillery a point further advanced, while Col. McPHAIL was engaged fifteen miles from camp. Darkness came on and Col. MARSHALL ordered a bivouac of his men and Capt. EDGERTON's company of the Tenth. Guards were posted and the exhausted men had laid down to sleep when Col. McPHAIL returned on his way to camp, having received an order not to pursue after dark and—mistakenly delivered—to return to camp. The General intended to leave it discretionary with Col. McPHAIL to bivouac or return to camp accordingly, as he might have got many miles away or be near to camp. The infantry joined the cavalry and artillery, and marched until daylight the next morning before reaching camp, having been twenty-four hours marching or fighting, and since 10 o'clock in the morning, without water.

The General was just ready to leave camp with the other forces, but the exhausted condition of the men and cavalry horses that had been out all night precluded the march that day. This unfortunate mistake delayed the pursuit two days, the 26th, to reach the point of the cavalry fight of the night of the 24th.

THE BATTLE OF DEAD BUFFALO LAKE.

Camp was moved on the 25th three miles, on to the great hill, where a pond of fresh water and grass was found. Lieut. FREEMAN's, and MURPHY's, and STARK's bodies were buried at Camp Sibley, below the hill; Dr. WEISER's was buried at Camp Whitney, on the hill.

The march was resumed on the 26th, and Dead Buffalo Lake reached about noon. The Indians were seen in the distance advancing toward us. It was not known that there was any good camping place within reach that day ahead, and it was decided to go into camp on the lake.

Lieut. WHIPPLE's 6-pounders were advanced to a hill half a mile in advance, toward the Indians, and the Sixth regiment was deployed forward to support the battery and engage the Indians.

The Indians circled around, got on the high knolls and ridges and took observations, but seemed indisposed to pitch in. The artillery shelled them when they ventured near enough, and the skirmishers gave them shots when they approached anywhere near camp.

A BOLD DASH OF THE INDIANS.

Thus some hours passed without the Indians developing their purpose. A large portion of them kept out of sight. Finally, about 3 o'clock, a mounted force of Indians suddenly dashed in on the north side of the camp, where mules had been turned out to graze, and where teamsters were getting grass.

A GALLANT CAVALRY CHARGE.

The Indians had almost reached them when Capts. WILSON's and DAVY's companies of cavalry—the latter under Lieut. HADDER—putting their horses to the jump, dashed upon the Indians, and so dismayed them that they wheeled their ponies to escape, but not in time to escape the carbine shots, followed by the revolver and sabre, and left a goodly number of the red devils on the field. Some of the scouts did good service in this charge.

One wounded Indian tried to escape by seizing his horse's tail, but, unfortunately for him, the pony got a shot in the shoulder. JOHN PLATT, of Company L, dashed up to finish the Indian with his revolver, but it didn't go off, and before he could check his horse he was upon the Indian, who had reserved a shot in his gun, which he fired into the thigh and bowels of poor PLATT, giving him his death wound. JOE CAMPBELL, one of the scouts, tried to save PLATT, but it was too late. CAMPBELL's shot, fired at the same instant that the Indian fired the fatal shot at PLATT, went through the vitals of the savage, and finished him. PLATT's comrades, exasperated at his mortal wound, tore the Indian's scalp from his head before he was dead.

A part of the Sixth regiment, under Major McLAREN, had returned to camp, and was on their color line, on the side where the Indians made the dash. They promptly advanced to the support of the cavalry, and took a hand in. Thus the Sixth, among the infantry regiments, on this day did the fighting. The cavalry and artillery in this, as in the previous and subsequent engagement, had always their full share of work. The Indians appeared on the south side of the camp, out of range, but made no further attack.

THE BATTLE OF STONEY LAKE.

The march was resumed on the 27th, and the trail, still marked by robes and other articles, was followed toward the Missouri River.

We camped, after a march of nearly twenty miles, on a small lake half a mile long and twenty rods wide.

On the morning of the 28th, just as the rear of the train was filing around the south end of the lake, the advance being nearly to the top of a long hill that we were ascending, the Indians suddenly made their appearance in front and on the flanks, rapidly circling around to the rear. They were in immense numbers, seemingly all mounted.

Major Jo. BROWN, guide, and some of the scouts, who were in advance, narrowly escaped being gobbled up. The Tenth regiment, Col. BAKER, which was in the advance, promptly and gallantly met the attack in front, which was the first demonstration of the Indians. The artillery was quickly brought into play, and the savages drew back to a safe distance. Col. CROOKS, with the Sixth regiment, on the right flank, held them at bay and effectually guarded the train, while the cavalry on the left and the Seventh regiment and cavalry in the rear presented an unassailable line. The Indians got partly under cover of broken ground at the south end of the lake, but were soon dislodged by the fire of Lieut. WESTERN's section of the battery and a line of skirmishers of the Seventh. One shot from an Indian, evidently aimed at Col. MARSHALL, while he was locating a howitzer, struck the ground at his feet. The most determined effort, however, to make a breach, was in front, and was fairly resisted by the Tenth regiment, so that it had its day of fighting.

The Indians, as they came on at first, were heard to say, "It is too late, it is too late," evidently having expected to surprise us in camp. Another Indian answered, "We must fight for our children."

After reconnoitering all sides of the train and finding it girt with a wall of fire, they seemed to think it was no use to make an assault. After seeing that the proper dispositions had been made for guarding the train, the General ordered the column to move forward, regardless of the Indians. The Indians seeing our purpose to press on toward their families, quickly withdrew, the whole demonstration not delaying the march over two hours.

THE NUMBERS OF THE INDIANS ENGAGED.

Gen. SIBLEY, Maj. BROWN and others estimated the number of Indians engaged this day at over *two thousand*. In the battle of Big Mound were all the lower Indians, the Sissetons and part of the Yanktonais. In the last day's fight, that of Stoney Lake, they had been reinforced by another camp of Yanktonais and some Tetons from the west side of the Missouri River. We captured a Teton boy, who had no gun, and was subsequently released at the Missouri River. This Teton and an old squaw were the only prisoners taken in battle or near a battle. The supplications for life of the wretches when they had fired their last shot, were generally met by a sabre thrust that finished them.

THE MISSOURI RIVER REACHED.

No more Indians were encountered until the banks of the Missouri were reached, the morning of the 29th. The Indians had made good use of the night, and got their families and ponies over. Their wagons, to the number of over one hundred, and a remnant of their plunder, that had not been strewn along the route of their flight, was left on the east bank of the river. Themselves covered the bluffs on the west side.

The Sixth regiment, then in the advance, deployed as skirmishers through the woods a mile and a half to the river. As they were starting to return, a heavy volley, that came from the high grass on the opposite bank, fell harmlessly about them or short of them. They stopped a moment to return it, but the distance was too great for effect.

KILLING OF LIEUT. BEEVER.

While Col. CROOKS was at the river, the General sent an order by Lieut. BEEVER, Aid-de-Camp. While returning with an answer, Lieut. BEEVER mistook a trail that led down the river, where his body was found next day pierced by three arrows and a ball. He had also wounds from a tomahawk on his head. His horse lay near him. Two pools of blood twenty paces from his body indicated that two of his murderers had paid dearly for his life. On the same trail was found the body of private NICHOLAS MILLER, of Company K, Sixth regiment, who had made the same mistake in taking the trail that BEEVER had.

Two days were passed in camp at the mouth of Apple Creek, on the Missouri, opposite Burnt Boot Island, and then the homeward march was resumed. The expedition had but fifteen days' rations, nine or ten of which would be consumed in returning to Camp Atchison. It would take two or three days to cross the Missouri, so that all the surplus would have been consumed in crossing and recrossing the river.

The animals were completely worn down. Over twelve miles a day could not be made on the scanty feed they were getting. It would, therefore, have been useless to go further. Much had been accomplished. Forty-four bodies of warriors had been found—many more carried off and concealed. The season's supplies of meat and clothing material, and their wagons destroyed. The howlings of the squaws that came across the river told the tale of their misery and despair.

If Gen. SULLY shall arrive and take up the pursuit, their destruction can be rendered complete.

LIEUT. FREEMAN.

The body of this officer, killed by the Indians, was promptly recovered and buried at Camp Sibley, near the Big Mound. The scouts who were with Lieut. FREEMAN and Mr. BRACKETT, did not give themselves up to the hostile Indians, but made their way, minus horses, directly to camp. Lieut. FREEMAN was killed on the east side of the hill about the time the battle begun on the West side. The scouts gave the same account of the affair that Mr. BRACKETT did. Search was made that evening for Mr. BRACKETT, but he could not be traced on the dry prairie.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official list of the killed and wounded, as reported by Medical Director Wharton:

THE KILLED.

Surgeon J. S. Weiser, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

Private Gustof Stark, Co. B, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers.

Private Nicholas Miller, Co. K, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers.

The above were killed in the battles above described. To these must be added the name of

Lieut. Freeman, Co. D, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, who was killed in the affair from which Mr. Brackett had such a narrow escape.

Private John Murphy, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, killed by lightning.

WOUNDED.

Private John Platt, Co. L, First Minnesota Mounted Rifles, wounded in right groin, since died.

Private Andrew Moore, Co. B, mortally shot in right side.

Corp. Wm. B. Hezlep, Co. B, in right shoulder joint—recovering.

Sergt. James G. Grady, Co. L, First Minnesota Mounted Rifles, flesh wound in thigh.

Making eight [illegible] by wounds or casualties, and two slightly wounded.

GEN. SIBLEY'S ORDER.

The following order was read on dress parade on the evening of July 31:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
CAMP SLAUGHTER, July 31, 1863.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Expeditionary Forces in camp:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 51—IN THE FIELD.—It is proper for the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to you that the march to the West and South is completed, and that on to-morrow the column will proceed homeward, to discharge the other duties connected with the objects of the expedition, on the way, as may from time to time present themselves.

In making this announcement, Gen. SIBLEY expresses also his high gratification that the campaign has been a complete success. The design of the Government in chastising the savages, and thereby preventing for the future the raids upon the frontier, has been accomplished. You have routed the miscreants who murdered our people last year, banded as they were with the powerful Upper Sioux to the number of nearly 2,000 warriors, in three successful engagements with heavy loss, and driven them in confusion and dismay across the Missouri River, leaving behind them all their vehicles, provisions and skins designed for clothing, which have been destroyed. Forty-four bodies of warriors have been found, and many others concealed or taken away, according to the custom of these savages, so that it is certain they lost in killed and wounded not less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty men. All this has been accomplished with the comparatively trifling loss on our part of three killed and as many wounded. You have marched nearly six hundred miles from St. Paul, and the powerful bands of the Dakotas who have hitherto held undisputed possession of the great prairies, have succumbed to your valor and discipline and sought safety in flight. The intense heat and drouth have caused much suffering, which you have endured without a murmur. The companies of Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth regiments of Minnesota Volunteers, and of the First regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers and the scouts of the battery have amply sustained the reputation of the State by their bravery and endurance amidst unknown dangers and great hardships. Each has had occasion to distinguish itself against a foe at least equal in numbers to itself.

It would be a gratification if these remorseless savages could have been pursued and literally extirpated, for their crimes and barbarities merited such a full measure of punishment; but men and animals are alike exhausted after so long a march, and a further pursuit would only be futile and hopeless. The military results of the campaign have been completely accomplished, for the savages have not only been destroyed in great numbers, and their main strength broken, but their prospects for the future are hopeless indeed, for they can scarcely escape starvation during the approaching Winter.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the Brigadier-General Commanding to know that the tremendous fatigues and manifold dangers of the expedition have been attended so small a loss in his command. A less careful policy than that adopted might have effected the destruction of more of the enemy, but that could only have been done by a proportional exposure on our part, and the consequent loss of many more lives, bringing sorrow and mourning to our own homes. Let us be rendering thanks to a merciful God for his manifest interposition in our favor, and for the success attending all our efforts to secure peace to the borders of our own State, and of our neighbors and friends in Dakota Territory, and as we proceed on our march toward those most near and dear to us, let us be prepared to encounter other duties which may be imposed upon us during our journey with cheerful and willing hearts.

To regimental and company officers of the command, the Brigadier-General Commanding tenders his warmest thanks for their coöperation and aid on every occasion during the progress of the column through the heart of an unknown region, inhabited by a subtile and merciless foe.

For the friends and families of our fallen comrades we have our warmest sympathies to offer in their bereavement.

Gen. SIBLEY takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the activity and zeal displayed by the members of his Staff, one and all.

By command of Brig.-Gen. SIBLEY.

SYNOPSIS OF GEN. SIBLEY'S REPORT.

From the St. Paul Pioneer.

The following comprises the substance of Gen. SIBLEY's dispatches which we mentioned yesterday. These dispatches contain, substantially, the same account as that furnished by our correspondent:

Gen. SIBLEY left Camp Atchison, on the morning of July 20, with a force consisting of 1,400 infantry and 500 cavalry. On the 24th at 1 o'clock P. M., having crossed the Great Coteau of the Missouri, and while the General with several officers was some distance in advance of the main column, scouts came up reporting a large force of Indian warriors, two or three miles distant. The train was immediately corraled upon the shore of a salt lake, and an intrenched camp rapidly formed under the direction of Col. CROOKS. Meanwhile the Indians were rapidly gathering on three sides and covering the hills around. One of the scouts succeeded in getting within speaking distance of RED PLUME, a relative and Sisseton Chief, who told him to warn Gen. SIBLEY that the plan of the Indians was to invite a council with the superior officers, shoot them down, and then make a rush upon the camp in great force. Other Indians approached near where the scouts were stationed, and commenced conversing with them, pretending to be desirous of making peace. Surgeon WEISER rode up and joined the scouts, when a young brave, probably mistaking him from his uniform for a commanding officer, manifested great delight at seeing him, and gradually approaching in this way, suddenly shot him through the heart. A general engagement followed, the Indians commencing the attack under shelter of the surrounding ridges. Col. McPHAIL, with a detachment of Rangers, was ordered to dislodge the enemy from the hill where Dr. WEISER was shot, supported by the Seventh regiment and Capt. EDGERTON's company of the Tenth. Gen. SIBLEY, with a 6-pounder under charge of Lieut. WHIPPLE, took possession of Big Mound, a ravine, which the Indians had taken possession of, and poured into this ravine a raking fire with spherical case, soon driving them from their cover into the broken prairie. The Rangers, supported by the Seventh, steadily advanced, driving the Indians from ridge to ridge, until finally they fled in confusion. This was upon the right of the camp. Upon the left Col. CROOKS and Col. AVERILL deployed portions of the Sixth regiment as skirmishers, and drove the savages before them, routing them from point to point, until at length they also took to flight. Gen. SIBLEY, from an overlook, could see the whole body of the enemy in confused retreat, while their families were descried crossing the distant hills toward the Missouri River. Col. McPHAIL, with his regiment, was ordered to fall upon the rear of the retreating foe, supported by Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL, with the Seventh, Capt. EDGERTON's company, and one 6-pounder and a section of howitzers, under Capt. JONES. The pursuit was continued until dark, the infantry following the mounted men at double-quick. An order from Gen. SIBLEY to Col. McPHAIL, to bivouac at nightfall, was by mistake given as an order to return. In consequence the wearied men, after marching from 5 in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, then fighting and pursuing the enemy for twelve miles, were obliged to spend the whole long night in picking their way through the darkness back to the main column, which they reached just as it was about to move. It consequently became imperatively necessary to rest a day in camp. On the 26th, the little army was again in motion. Arriving at the place where the Indians had been encamped, there, and for miles beyond, masses of dried meat, tallow, cooking utensils, buffalo robes, &c., were found and burned. This loss will be severely felt by the Indians. A march of twelve miles brought the column to Dead Buffalo Lake, and there being neither wood nor water for a long distance ahead, it was deemed advisable to give the men and animals rest here. Indians soon began to menace the camp. Capt. CHASE, with his company, (Company A, Ninth regiment, (and Capt. JONES, with a section of his 6-pound battery, were thrown forward about six hundred yards to an excellent elevation, and were joined by Col. CROOKS, with two companies of the Sixth (A and B.) The enemy at that point far outnumbered this force, but maintained a safe distance. They were soon scattered by spherical case. They then crossed for an attack upon the left of the camp, when Capt. TAYLOR, with Co. A, of the Rangers, was sent to oppose them. He held a largely superior force in check, until reinforced by Lieut.-Col. AVERILL with two companies of the Sixth. The Indians still concentrating on the left and threatening a flank movement, Maj. McLAREN moved six companies of the Sixth on an extended line, so as to meet this direction effectually, while Capts. WILSON and DAVY, with their companies of Rangers, made a rapid dash which repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. A precipitate flight followed, the Indians leaving their dead upon the field. Thus ended the second lesson.

The third battle was on the 28th, the march on the 27th being only eighteen miles, on account of the utter exhaustion of the animals. The column was led by the Tenth regiment, whose turn it was to be in advance. The column was moving out of camp, when the scouts came shouting, "They are coming," closely followed by about 2,000 Indians. As the enemy came over the brow of the hills to take in a view of "the situation"—the Tenth regiment rapidly deploying to meet them, and two sections of the battery in position for work—one Indian was heard to cry: "We are too late, they are too late," and another to answer: "But remember our children and families; we must not let them get hurt."

They immediately spread out right and left, outflanking the Tenth on both extremes. The firing in front was very spirited and disastrous to the enemy, who were quite busily employed in carrying off their dead and wounded. The train was just at the moment filing out of the corral, and the other regiment not having taken their position, the enemy had to be checked, to prevent the exposure and consequent destruction of the teams and supplies. An attempt was made by the Indians to get possession of some broken, rocky ground in the rear and close upon the train, but this movement was checked by Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL with the Seventh regiment, Lieut. WESTERN with a section of the battery, and one battalion of cavalry; and the foe was speedily repulsed and driven from their partially sheltered position. The Sixth regiment, with a battalion of cavalry, held the centre of the column, and deploying to the right held the Indians in check in that direction, while the left wing of the same regiment stretched southward toward the lake. The first onset being thus successfully resisted, the order was given to move forward, and the whole column at once proceeded with a steadiness and valor which completely disconcerted the savages, who speedily retreated, anxious to join their families on the other side of the Missouri. Gen. SIBLEY reached the timber bordering the shore shortly after noon on the 29th, the Sixth regiment being in advance. Col. CROOKS was ordered to clear the woods to the river, and, with a battery, and in a short time our men reached the bank. The opposite bluff was lined with Indians, who opened a spirited fire, but at too great a distance to be dangerous at all. Lieut.-Col. AVERILL's detachment replied with more effect. The evidence of crossing in a disastrous haste abounded everywhere. All their transportation had been abandoned, and many women and children were drowned.

Long and rapid marches, want of water and forage, days of fighting and nights of watchings, and the rapidly lessening stock of provisions, compelled Gen. SIBLEY here to relinquish the further pursuit. The Indians were now upon a river which they could cross and recross with more facility than our troops, and which was bordered by almost impenetrable thickets—the prickly ash abounding. The animals, especially, were in a position which precluded any more rapid or sustained marches.

Two days were spent upon the branches of the Missouri, and for three successive evenings cannon were fired and signal rockets sent up, in the vain hope that Gen. SULLY might be within answering distance. But on the 1st inst., after thoroughly destroying everything abandoned by the Indians, the camp was broken up, and the expeditionary force again in motion, homeward bound. The point on the Missouri reached by Gen. SIBLEY, was in latitude 46° 42', longitude 100° 35', about forty miles by land below Fort Clark. The distance from Fort Snelling, by line of march, was made by Col. CROOKS to be 585 miles.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Report of Operations at Charleston—Impressing Slaves—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The *New South*, (Port Royal,) of the 15th, has received Savannah papers of the 5th and 8th inst., and Macon papers of the 1st and 4th inst., from which the following digest of Southern news is selected:

THE CAPTURE OF THE WABASH'S LAUNCH.

The *Daily News* of Savannah gives an account of the capture of the launch of the *Wabash*, by the Confederate blockade-runner *Juno*, Lieut. PORCHER commanding, on the night of the 4th inst. The Confederate gunboat *Chicora*, Capt. TUCKER commanding, started down the harbor accompanied by the *Juno*, for the purpose of reconnoitering the channel. PORCHER's orders were to run into or capture any of our barges or launches that came in his way. About a mile from Cumming's Point, the *Juno* ran into a *Wabash* launch, containing a crew of twenty-two men, under the command of Acting Master E. L. HAINES, of the *Powhatan*, and carrying a 12-pound howitzer. Twelve of the crew jumped overboard, and the remainder, including HAINES, surrendered. The *Chicora* and *Juno* then returned with their prize, having been fired at by our gunboats, but without damage. Two of our men were subsequently arrested on Sullivan's Island, having swam over two miles from the captured launch.

CAPT. L. S. PAINE.

In giving an account of the capture of L. S. PAINE, One Hundredth New-York, and his boat's crew in Lighthouse Inlet, on Tuesday night, the 3d inst., the rebel paper compliments him highly upon his skill and daring as a scout.

PEMBERTON'S ARMY.

In an article on Gen. PEMBERTON, the Mobile *Advertiser* says of the paroled Vicksburgh garrison: "The Texas and Louisiana troops have crossed the Mississippi River, and are lost to this army, and of those on this side, nearly all have gone home, with or without furloughs." Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE, who succeeds Gen. PEMBERTON, is now at the head of JOHNSTON's troops on Strong River, and the Vicksburgh garrison is included in his command.

A TRAVELING JOURNAL.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, which must have a very portable press, is now published at Selma, Ala. ROSECRANS will soon give it another publication office.

A REBEL STEAMER DESTROYED.

The rebel steamer *Robert Habersham*, which has been watching for our advance movement up the Savannah River, was entirely destroyed by an explosion of her boiler, while lying off Scrieven's Ferry, on the morning of the 8th inst. The entire crew were either killed or mortally injured.

IMPRESSING SLAVES.

A special order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. MERCER, in command at Savannah, impressing into the rebel service one-fifth of the able-bodied male slaves in Eastern, Southern and Southwestern Georgia, for the purpose of erecting additional fortifications for the defence of Savannah. "Transportation will be furnished them, and the wages paid at the rate of $25 per month. The Government will be responsible for the value of such negroes as may be killed by the enemy, or may in any manner fall into his hands."

SALT AND NEGROES.

The Georgia State Government issues salt gratuitously to "all widows of soldiers, all soldiers' wives, all widows having a son or sons in the service, all other families dependent upon the labor of a soldier in service for support, and all families of disabled soldiers, who have been discharged on account of wounds or other disability."

All the free blacks in Savannah have been seized and put to work upon the fortifications, and no negroes are allowed to leave the city on any pretext whatever.

HOWLING FOR RETALIATION.

The rebel editors howl for the execution of our officers, SAWYER and FLYNN, now under sentence of death at Richmond, and say that "the people call for the death of these two Yankees, and it is useless to delay their death any longer."

GEN. BARKSDALE.

JEFF. DAVIS, in a letter to the Governor of Mississippi, announcing the death of the late rebel Gen. BARKSDALE, says: "He died like a hero at the head of a brigade of heroes."

GRANT AND ROSECRANS PREPARING FOR FORAYS.

The Macon *Daily Telegraph* is full of rumors and alarms about GRANT's and ROSECRANS' intended raids into Georgia. The following are samples: "We have conversed with a gentleman just from North Mississippi, who made a scout within a few miles of Memphis. He says that the Federals are preparing for a grand cavalry raid into this State, for the purpose of destroying our extensive powder mills. Memphis refugees confirm this rumor."

ANOTHER FLANK MOVEMENT.

A letter from Noutorn, Georgia, reports as a certain fact that ROSECRANS is now making a flank movement on BRAGG's army by the way of Rome, with a force variously estimated from 16,000 upward.

Flour is $32 per barrel in Savannah, and wormy at that.

THE REBEL CURRENCY.

In an editorial on the depreciation of the rebel currency, the *Telegraph* says: "The currency is getting some hard knocks in these times. It has not only to stand such practical jokes as swapping off eleven dollars for one of LINCOLN's gold dollars, at public auction, by parties who intend to run the blockade and join the enemy, but it is deliberately blackguarded by dealers in fancy rags and gew-gaws. 'Vat you say high for? Your munish is so good ash nothing at all. It ish vort no more ash five shents for toiler—your toilers for ter calico ish twenty shents—no more—no less. Vat you say high for?' Ah, the Lord help us! If Congress, at the outset of this war, had done as the Press desired it to do, it would have made its obligations at this day as good as gold, and wielded a tremendous lever, financial and political."

REBEL LOSSES AT PORT HUDSON.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says that it is indebted to Major A. B. REGAN, of that city, for the following estimate of the rebel losses at Port Hudson:

Killed	208
Wounded	517
Total	725
Number who have died of their wounds	87
Surrendered	6,000
Total loss	6,812

PRICES AT ATLANTA, GA.

The following is a correct list of rebel prices at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th inst.:

Printing paper, $3 ⅌ lb.; chickens, $6 ⅌ pair; flour, $35 ⅌ 100 lbs.; bacon, $1 50 ⅌ lb.; beef, $1 ⅌ lb.; butter, $1 75 ⅌ lb.; eggs, $1 ⅌ dozen; cabbages, $1 ⅌ head; sweet potatoes, $40 ⅌ bushel; calico, $3 ⅌ yard; shoes, $40 a pair; boots, $70 a pair.

CHARLESTON.

The country editors seem very despondent in reference to Charleston, and predict with groans its ultimate capture by our forces; but the extracts from the Charleston papers are full of gas, buncombe, exhortation to the last ditch, and entreaties for the interference of Providence in their behalf.

FROM SAVANNAH.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

A correspondent of the *New South*, writing from Fort Pulaski under date of Aug. 10, announces the arrival there of a rowboat containing eight contrabands, among them the cook of the *Savannah*. The correspondent writes:

"The cook of the *Savannah* gave a very interesting description of this ram. He says that last Monday she came down the Savannah River to run to sea, but when she neared the obstructions she broke down one of her engines, and was obliged to return for repairs. The *Savannah* mounts the same number of guns as the *Atlanta*, two 6-inch and two 7-inch Brooks guns, and they are placed in the same position, viz., 7-inch on each side, and a 7-inch fore and aft.

Her crew are a better class of men than the *Atlanta's*, but the ram itself is inferior in strength and speed to the *Atlanta*. The cook says that he believes that they can make a good fight with her. This cook managed his escape very adroitly, that he brought away quite a large green trunk containing what he styled "his famblie wardrobe," which was by no means an inferior one, as I noticed packed away very neatly, white linen clothes and under linen of improved and substantial patterns. When asked if he was willing to join our negro regiments, he said that he 'had come down to fight for us and didn't care what we did with him so long as he could die a free [illegible].'

The boat-yard men, on being questioned, corroborated our former accounts of the building of two rebel rams in Savannah. One of these rams, they say, is superior to anything that the rebels have as yet attempted, although she is but one-third completed. Their masters were receiving from FRED WILLING $30 per month for the services of these men; they to furnish them $5 per month with which to clothe and feed themselves. One of them, a man of some fifty years, upon being asked why he had come to us, replied: "You, see Boss, Ise bin laborin' for forty year, an I ain't got nuffin to show fur it. I jus' thought I'd cum down and breave free."

This old fellow has until recently been following the rebel army in Virginia as officers' cook. He spoke of the Peninsula campaign, and very feelingly referred to our officers who were prisoners and were picked up on the field during the seven days' fight, and [illegible] a private's coat of ours, which he picked up when he had cut a swell in Savannah when he arrayed himself in his splendid white and good clothes. Rolling up his eyes, grinning, and at the same time declaring he belonged, he informed us as follows:

"Yes; dis not my good close. You ought to seed me den when I was dressed, and had on my old two-story, den I was fine." He was also asked how he came to run away. "Well, said he, "I come home Satday night, an I tell de ole woman to pack up, Ise gwine to trabbel. She pack up, an we is here."

The other contraband, upon being asked whether he brought down any gold with him, laughed vigorously, and exclaimed, as he opened the huge chasm of his mouth, "Lord, boss, aint seen him so long, forgot how him look."

All their testimony corroborates what has been previously published in reference to Savannah. The city is almost destitute of troops. There are but two thousand troops in and around the city, and although the authorities have no troops to man them, they are still erecting additional fortifications bearing on the Savannah River. The utmost alarm prevails, fearing at any moment as they do, an advance by us. The blockade runner, *Everglade*, is lying off Thunderbolt battery in Wilmington River, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade of Warsaw Sound.

A portion of the heavy guns on the fortifications have been dismounted and sent to Charleston. The people of Savannah think that Charleston will fall into our hands, and that we will then attack Savannah.

The examination of these contrabands had but just been concluded, when the sentinel reported that he saw a man waving a handkerchief over on Wilmington Island, or rather marsh. A boat was immediately sent up the creek, and brought in a young contraband, who had also brought his baggage. His story was as follows: He was owned by a hardware dealer in Macon, Ga., and had been sent to Savannah to work upon the fortifications. He arrived at Savannah on last Thursday, and not liking that kind of work, he packed up his wardrobe and left for Fort Pulaski. By the aid of a friendly slave he was put upon Wilmington Island Friday night and started through the marsh on his perilous and tedious journey. This marsh is some [illegible], and when we consider that this poor freedom seeker was obliged to wade through mud, sometimes up to his hips and always above his knees, weighed down also not only with the responsibility of the occasion, but by an additional incumbrance of fifty pounds of good clothes, it is no wonder that he failed to make quick time, and arrived with hailing distance of us after two nights and a day's journey. However, though very weak from want of food, he did not grumble, but handed over the latest files of Southern papers with the air of an express messenger. He reports a thousand home guards at Macon, and the city stripped of all able-bodied males, and business suspended.

This contraband is a mulatto of some twenty years, and very intelligent. He tended in his master's store, and detailed many conversations which he had overheard between his master and the first men of the city. He said they used to get together in the counting-room and say "that it was no use to fight the North any longer. The South would surely be whipped in the end, and that the best thing that could be done would be to go back to the old Union." I asked him if these men talked this on the public street. He replied, "No, Sir, these very men would go out on the street and talk about whipping the Yankees, the South never giving up, and a lot of other trash."

This contraband also informed me that nearly every lady in Macon was dressed in mourning, and that the blockade runners sold more of that class of goods than anything else. The slaves are becoming very restless and if they only knew how to make a successful escape they would come into our lines by droves. And again their masters tell them the most fearful stories of our cruelty to the black; so that the most ignorant know not whether it be better to endure the ills they have than fly to those they know not of.

These contrabands all substantiated each other's testimony, being examined separately, and it can be concluded that the rebels are indeed hard up not only for provisions and clothing but for troops and munitions of war.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF OPPOSITION TO ITS ENFORCEMENT.

The following is a copy of a letter found in Port Hudson after the surrender of that place:

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 9, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. James H. Wingfield:

COLONEL: In obedience to Special Order, No. 27, I proceeded to the Parish of Washington and immediately commenced notifying all men belonging to my command to come to camp, when they promised to do so, and I find nine of them here on my return.

Others I saw belonging to my command and some to Co. C, who positively refused to do so, saying, at the same time, that they would prefer to die at home. The absentees from this command, together with the conscripts, have formed themselves into a company for mutual protection and resistance of Confederate authorities. They number some seventy-five men, and meet in their camp once or twice a week, and the depredations carried on by them are fearful. The citizens are intimidated and dare not speak their mind in the neighborhood of these men.

I applied to Lieut.-Col. MILLER, the nearest Confederate authority at Ponchitoula, for force sufficient to arrest these men. Answer is herewith inclosed. I also beg leave to submit the following facts: That the entire lake coast of St. Tammany, over sixty miles in width, is left unguarded, and daily communication is kept up with the enemy in New-Orleans; that cotton and other contrabands are shipped by the same, to any extent the people may see proper. I saw many loads of cotton being hauled for shipment to New-Orleans.

There is a steamer by the name of the *Charles Rusk*, Capt. J. JOHNSON, plying between the lower landings of Pearl River and some of the points in the State of Mississippi. Upon the return trip she brings cotton to the lower landings; from thence it is shipped to New-Orleans.

Negroes are constantly leaving Washington and Fort Tammany Parishes, La., and Hancock and Pike Counties, Miss., and the people think they will all leave if there is not sufficient force sent to protect the coast.

I find the people much exposed to the depredations of this band, and I ask in behalf of the citizens of the Parish of Washington, in which Companies A, C and K of this battalion were raised, that some force be sent to protect the families of the men who are now in the service of their country.

With the above facts I beg leave to submit myself,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. SLOCUM, Capt. Co. A.
Ninth battalion, P. R.

The above letter was brought home by a Massachusetts soldier.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Their Operations on the South American Coast—Interesting Official Documents.

The following correspondence of THOMAS F. WILSON, United States Consul at Bahia, with the Brazilian Government and United States Minister J. W. WEBB, relative to the operations of the rebel pirates on the South American coast, has just been published:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BAHIA, May 13, 1863.

To His Excellency J. Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States of America, Rio de Janeiro:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence which has passed between this Consulate and the President of this Province, in regard to the pirate steamers *Alabama* and *Georgia*, now at anchor in this port.

The *Alabama* came into port on the 11th inst., about 5 o'clock P. M., displaying the rebel flag. As soon as possible I called upon the President of this Province, and handed to him dispatch No. 1, urging upon him the detention of the *Alabama*, and further suggesting the course therein suggested, but without effect. He informed me that the *Alabama* would be allowed to coal and take in other supplies.

He also informed me that an officer of the *Alabama* desired to speak with me in regard to eighty-four persons and seamen taken out of American vessels which had been burned at sea.

I declined holding an interview with or receiving communication from any officer of the *Alabama*, stating, however, at the same time, that I would receive and provide for any citizens of the United States that might be landed.

On the afternoon of the 12th, a messenger of the President informed me that the President offered me the boats of the Marine Arsenal to land the prisoners, which I accepted.

About dark eighty-eight prisoners were landed. The Hon. FRANKLIN KNIGHT, of New-York, recently appointed Consul to Cheefo, China, whither he was proceeding when captured, his wife and two children, four Captains of vessels and a gentleman passenger, the rest of them mariners, a list of whom I will forward by the next steamer.

All of these persons, except the Hon. FRANKLIN KNIGHT (who has succeeded in securing one hundred and eighteen dollars), were entirely destitute of funds.

The Consul was provided with lodgings by the Rev. R. HOLDEN. The Captains and passengers, with their families, I sent to a hotel, where I arranged for their board for the time being at the rate of three milreis per diem. The mates and sailors I quartered in a large store, and have arranged for their board and lodging until they can be shipped, at the rate of twenty-five cents a head per diem.

This morning the Hon. FRANKLIN KNIGHT left for Boston in the British brig *Byzantium*. This is the only opportunity of sending these mariners to any part of the United States, as there are now no American vessels in port, except one schooner which cannot get a freight, and will have to discharge her cargo [illegible]. By the Brazilian mail steamer yesterday afternoon, I notified the Consul at Pernambuco, Maranham and Para, of the presence of the *Alabama* in this port, and made an arrangement with the Captain of the British brig *Byzantium*, which sailed to-day, to signal any United States war vessel he may meet with on his voyage, and make known the presence of these two steamers on this coast.

The *Georgia* came in last night at 11 o'clock. She is recently from Greenock, Scotland, where she was built. Her commander's name is MAURY. She is said to be a cousin of Lieut. M. F. MAURY. She is a brig-rigged vessel, smaller than the *Alabama*, and is armed with [illegible] guns. She has been out since the fore part of April, and had captured, on the 25th of April, the ship *Dictator*, of New-York, [illegible]. Capt. PHILIPS, of the *Dictator*, [illegible] the crew of the *Georgia* to the number of twelve. Capt. PHILIPS have sent to join the other Captains in the hotel, and the crew share in the same arrangement with the other prisoners previously landed.

I received on the occasion of the *Georgia's* arrival, in dispatch No. 5, the protest I had already put in with reference to the *Alabama*, although without hope of it being heeded. Will you please instruct me as to the proper method of proceeding in the case of the Captains and passengers, for whom the law makes no provision, as it does in the case of seamen? Also what course to pursue should other similar cases arise, both with reference to released prisoners and as to the attitude to be assumed in treating with the authorities here in reference to Confederate vessels entering this port. I have the honor to be most respectfully your obedient servant.

THOMAS F. WILSON, U. S. Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
BAHIA, May 11, 1863.

The Illust. and Ex. Counsellor Antonio Coelho, de Saê Albuquerque, President of the Province of Bahia:

ILL. AND EX. SIR: This evening about 5 o'clock, I saw a steamer enter this port, displaying the colors adopted by those who are now in rebellion against the Government of the United States of America.

On inquiry, I was informed that this steamer was the privateer *Alabama*, which is now preying upon the commerce of the United States of America, on the high seas, in the character of a pirate, her conduct being such as to put her beyond the pale of all civilized law.

This vessel is without a commission from any acknowledged Government, and by her conduct sets at defiance the laws of all civilized nations, in ruthlessly seizing on the merchant vessels sailing under the flag of the United States of America, and wantonly destroying them and their cargoes by fire, not only on the high seas, but in waters under national jurisdiction.

She has but recently set at defiance the rights and majesty of the Empire of Brazil. In the waters of Fernando Noronho she has seized and burnt vessels bearing the flag of the United States of America, while taking in supplies, under the sense of security afforded by being within the limits of a Government on terms of amity with their own.

As the representative of a nation between which and the Government of Brazil have ever subsisted relations the most amicable, cemented by mutual commercial interests, and by a similarity of mission as leaders of civilization and progress on the respective continents of North and South America, I most respectfully and earnestly protest against this piratical cruiser, which is commanded and navigated by persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States of America, being admitted to friendly intercourse, allowed to receive on board any persons, supplies, or stores of any kind, in this port, or in any ports within the limits of this Province, or being afforded any kind of aid, comfort, or assistance.

I also most respectfully urge upon your Excellency the necessity of detaining within this port this vessel, with all her officers and crew, to answer to the just demands of the Government of the United States for the violation of our rights upon the waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Empire of Brazil.

Although the violation of the rights of the Government of the United States was committed without the knowledge or consent of the Government of Brazil, yet, as the vessel is now within Brazilian jurisdiction, she ought to be held by your Excellency as indemnity for this outrage upon a nation with whom your Government is at peace, and I therefore most respectfully claim that she be so held.

I profit by the occasion to renew the protest of esteem and consideration with which I am
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
THOMAS F. WILSON, U. S. Consul.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22, 1863.

To the Hon. Thomas F. Wilson, U. S. Consul, Bahia:

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my warmest thanks for myself and on behalf of our country, for the prompt, efficient and energetic manner in which you have discharged your duty as Consul under the trying circumstances to which you have been exposed. Your conduct not only meets my hearty approval, but my decided commendation, as it assuredly will that of the Government at home.

It does not become me to interfere with your instructions, or to decide upon the construction of the law; but when the law is silent, as it must of necessity be in a case like the present, which could not be anticipated, somebody must assume the responsibility of legislation temporarily in the premises. The law does not compel you to support the officers and passengers of vessels sunk at sea by pirates, but humanity and the honor of our country do. You will, therefore, in all such cases continue to do as your ever good sense and fine feelings prompted, and consider this your authority for so doing until otherwise instructed from Washington.

Believe me, dear Sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. WATSON WEBB.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Flora Hotchkiss, aged seventeen, the daughter of a prominent professional gentleman residing at Glenallan, Canada, recently eloped with her father's servant-man, who was of the staid age of fifty-five. The love-sick swain, Darwin by name, is described as a thorough-bred English gentleman, who, for some cause, has been reduced in circumstances, and came to Dr. Hotchkiss' house for a home last Winter as a man of all work. The couple had a full day's start of the exasperated father in the chase, which he instituted as soon as his daughter's folly was discovered; but he seems to have overtaken the runaways at Toronto, and the young woman was induced to go home. Darwin was taken before a Police Court on a charge of stealing a gold watch belonging to the mother of the girl; but the evidence showed that he was guiltless of the theft, and he was discharged.

—Ex-President Buchanan and suite, *en route* from Bedford Springs to Wheatland, passed through Harrisburgh on Saturday last. After Mr. Buchanan had changed cars, and a few minutes before the train started, a crowd was collected in front of the car he occupied. Just then a soldier, who had lost an arm, began to shake the stump in the face of the O. P. F., exclaiming, fiercely, "I am indebted to you for this!" (pointing to the maimed arm,) "and the devil will liquidate the debt when he gets you!" At this point the whistle of the locomotive screamed the signal of departure, and Buchanan was soon lost in the distance with the train.

—Gen. Osterhaus was the recipient of an elegant private ovation on the 13th inst., given in his honor by Hon. Henry T. Blow, at his residence, Carondelet, Mo. There was a large number of military and civic dignitaries present, and the delightful grounds, magnificent parlors and art treasures of the host were very attractive to the guests. Of course there was speech making, in which the brave general bore his share with characteristic modesty and good sense.

—The Twentieth regiment Connecticut Volunteers bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Wooster, and Lieut. A. E. Beardsley, while in the thickest of the fight, were captured and sent to the Libby Prison, Richmond, suffering great privations during their captivity. For their gallant conduct on the above occasion, the citizens of Derby have presented them each with a handsome sword, sash and belt.

—Last week, the wife of Richard H. Dana, Esq., United States District Attorney, at Boston, was severely injured at Dublin, N. H., by the running away of a horse she was driving. The carriage was thrown over a bank eight feet high, and the horse was instantly killed. Mrs. Dana had an arm broken in two places, and a lady and a young man with her were considerably injured.

—Gen. Hancock, is now at Norristown Penn., recovering slowly from the wound he received at Gettysburgh. The General daily expects to be able to be removed to West Point, St. Louis. His wound is more severe than was at first thought. He was struck in the leg by two pieces of lead and a nail.

—Three convicts escaped from State Prison at Auburn a few nights since, and one of the number has just surrendered himself to a farmer in the vicinity in consideration of one-half the reward of $100. The farmer received the money on delivery of the prisoner, and immediately paid over to him the $50.

—Col. B. L. Bell, the oldest cavalry Colonel in the regular service, died in Baltimore on Saturday night. He served through the Florida and Mexican wars, and built all the forts from the western borders of Texas to the Pacific.

—Col. J. P. Creager, who is recruiting for Col. Birney's colored regiment in Maryland, has been apprehended and committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of having enticed slaves to desert their masters.

—Miss Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress, is in Boston, *en route* for Sharon Springs. She will pass a few days in the City of Notions among some personal friends.

—Maj.-Gen. Butler and family, with friends, started in a private carriage from Lowell on Monday, for the White Mountains, with the intention of being absent about ten days.

—Hon. Fernando Wood was reported to have been in Boston on Tuesday night, on his way to Halifax per the European steamer which sailed on Wednesday.

—Gen. S. B. Burbridge is at St. Louis enjoying a brief furlough, after the campaign before Vicksburgh. He has proved himself a brave and brilliant soldier.

—Judge Moncrief, of the Superior Court, is now the guest of his friend, Azariah Ross, Esq., at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y.

—Miss Kate Reignolds, the *comedienne*, arrived in New-York yesterday, on a short visit, from Portland, after a brilliant tour in New-England.

—Brig.-Gen. Duffie and Staff have left Washington for Western Virginia, where, it is said, Gen. Duffie will have an important cavalry command.

—Col. T. W. Higginson left Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, to rejoin his regiment, near Charleston, S. C.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John A. Gurley, Governor of Arizona.

We have the announcement by telegraph of the death of Gov. JOHN A. GURLEY, at his residence nea Cincinnati, after an illness of about two weeks' duration. Gov. GURLEY was not yet fifty years of age He was born in Connecticut, and soon after coming of age entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, soon winning distinction as a forcible and eloquent preacher. Some 20 years since he removed to Cincinnati, and assumed the editorial control of the *Star of the West*, a Universalist paper, which soon attained an extensive circulation. Finding his health had become impaired by too close application to his editorial labor, he sought recuperation by living in comparative retirement upon a farm in the suburbs of the city. From this seclusion he was taken in 1858 by his fellow-citizens of the Republican party, who chose him by a handsome majority to represent them in Congress. The Queen City of the West found in him an able representative. His career was bold, wise and candid. His speeches were vigorous, and advocated the principles of his constituency. As Chairman of the Committee on Printing, he succeeded in retrenching the enormous and unnecessary expenditures for that purpose, substituting the present comparatively economical system, and for this single act he is entitled to the gratitude of the entire country.

A second time he was nominated for Congress, and in 1861 he resumed his seat as a representative. His patriotic course as a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress scarcely needs adverting to. It is familiar to every one. His earnest friendship for the Administration, and his sincere devotion to a vigorous policy in the prosecution of the war, were prominent characteristics of his career, while his influence over men of all political creeds and parties was generally acknowledged. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Territory of Arizona, and had made himself so thoroughly acquainted with that far-off portion of our domain, that by common consent he was chosen as the fittest person for Governor. The President unhesitatingly commissioned him for that high office, and during the Summer he had been engaged in arranging his business preparatory to entering upon his new position. His death was in a measure unexpected. His friends supposed the crisis of his disease had passed, and were counting upon his full recovery, when he was again prostrated.

By the death of Gov. GURLEY, the duties of Governor of Arizona will devolve upon RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, of Queens County, L. I., the Secretary of the Territory, until a successor to the Governor is appointed.

—The Detroit papers announce the death of Col. Daniel Munger, of that city, at the age of fifty-one years. The deceased was well known throughout Michigan, having been a pioneer in many important enterprises, and noted for his energy and business activity. He was a practical printer, and at one time connected with Geo. D. Prentice in the publication of the Louisville *Journal*. He was foreman of the first daily paper published in Buffalo, and afterwards was connected in a similar capacity, with the pioneer daily paper of Detroit. In 1836 he started the *Chronicle* at Constantine, Michigan, and gained for it a large circulation and very great influence. Subsequently he engaged extensively in business at Kalamazoo as a produce dealer, and had the largest warehouse in the city. Leaving mercantile pursuits he again entered the editorial arena, and for some time acted as editor of the *Free Press*. Then and for many years after he was one of the most prominent Democratic politicians of the State. In 1849 he was elected State Printer, and for a long time published a paper at Lansing. He was the author of a book entitled *Political Landmarks*, which was published in 1850, and which, by act of the Legislature, was placed in every school district library in the State. Under the administration of Buchanan he was appointed Consul at Windsor—a merely nominal position—which he continued to hold till the time of his death. He set out in life with no other capital than an indomitable perseverance and sagacity, and through these he attained high political and monetary success.

—Col. John R. Johnston, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, died at Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday last, after a brief illness, and his remains were taken to Cincinnati, his native city, for interment. He left Baltimore about two weeks ago, with his wife and two children, for Niagara, and was on his way home when attacked with the illness which terminated his life. He had reached his 38th year, and in his profession as a portrait and landscape painter he had gained a high position.

—A rumor has reached Nashville that Col. Brian, a wealthy resident of that place, who was sent South for disloyalty, was murdered at a watering place in Powell's Valley recently, for his money. The murderers entered his room at night and effected their purpose. They are said to have been Confederate guerrillas.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.

Capt. A. S. WILSON, Fort Washington. The Captain and his force reported at Central Office on Tuesday morning, with Sergts. HUFF, WHITEMAN and CASTLE, coming down by Hudson River Railroad; were soon after *en route*, with Inspector DILKS' command, to Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, where the mob was driven off, the building in which stolen arms were secreted, entered, and a general clubbing given to the lawless outside and in the building. The "Thirty-second" were active and gallant in this affair, and seemed to relish infantry duty after their uninterrupted duty as mounted Police. Returning to headquarters, there was but a brief respite ere again under Inspector DILKS they marched to same vicinity, engaged in another conflict, where their command was again conspicuous, and were parties to another victory. It was at this time that Capt. HELME's command was being hemmed in from all quarters, and the rescue, bravely as his men would have fought, was the result of the opportune arrival of Inspector DILKS. The hazardous return march, and the stubborn persistence of the mob in their assaults, have already been fully described. On reaching headquarters, Capt. WILSON and his command were sent through the infected districts of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, and on return reported to Inspector LEONARD at the City Hall; from here, aside of the day duties, were sent at night to the Western Hotel, and had a hand in the dispersion of the mob which had threatened it, several of the parties being cracked on the head somewhat severely; thence to Cedar-street, to the Government Stores, to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and a march through it, and 4 A.M. Wednesday, after nearly twenty hours of continuous march, interrupted only to give battle, returned to the City Hall and stretching out on the marble floor the members were allowed a brief rest. On Tuesday night the men were exceedingly hungry and the Captain found for them a genuine friend in Mr. CROOK, of Chatham-street. On hearing that they had been nearly all day without food, he aroused his servants, opened his establishment and had the force brought in, furnishing them with an excellent, substantial and, of course, most welcome repast. They resolve him to be a whole-souled man.

On Wednesday, until 3 P. M., the force were on general duty, when, in consequence of apprehensions at Carmansville, they were ordered there. They arrived at Fort Washington by boat, at 6½ P. M. The Captain soon after took a force and started for Kingsbridge, where a large number of people were met threatening mischief. He used "moral suasion" with them in preference to the locust, as they did not appear to be of a very vicious class, and they soon dispersed. The force were kept together until Sunday, A. M., but had no disturbances to subdue.

Sergt. FLANDREAU was left in charge of the station-house, having under his command one officer, two doormen and two ostlers. On Tuesday, when the force had left for Central Office, a number of ladies and gentlemen residing at Carmansville, Fort Washington and Tubby Hook, came to the station, and expressed their fears in regard to the destruction of their dwellings; the gentlemen offered their services. Sergt. FLANDREAU allayed their apprehensions. At night he dispatched Patrolman CROSBY and Doorman MALONE on different reconnoitering duties, which they did most faithfully. Fresh horses were constantly kept on hand, and the few men at his disposal were actively scouting. When not doing this, they made a bold front at the station, demeaning themselves as though the whole force were on hand, and could be brought at once into service. During the night a man living in the neighborhood, one of doubtful character, repeatedly reconnoitered the station, and was inquisitive as to the number of men and the means of defence and offence. He received discreet answers and communicated them to a gang ready for arson and pillage, who thereupon skedaddled. On Wednesday, during the morning, the Sergeant was run down with the terrified residents of the vicinity: he endeavored to allay their fears, told them how thoroughly the Precinct had been patroled, but all in vain so far as a large number were concerned, who packed up their valuables and removed with their families to Westchester Co. Confident of his own ability with his few men and the volunteer force he could raise, to preserve order, yet the alarm and absquatulating induced the Sergeant to telegraph for Capt. WILSON and his force. Their return on Wednesday was the signal for a general jubilation. They arrived just in time to check the mob at King's Bridge, above referred to.

This force, although from the "rural districts," were most active in duty. They performed an immense amount of labor, were in some of the worst fights of the riot week, and exhibited an endurance, fidelity and courage which covers them with credit. Capt. WILSON never sought for himself or men rest or respite; and every one of the force, from Capt. WILSON down, were up to every requirement promptly and cheerfully. Sergeant FLANDREAU also won honor by his cool, discreet course, while left alone in the district, and which undoubtedly prevented demonstrations by the inhabitants so dreaded.

THE SANITARY POLICE.

The Sanitary Police, Capt. B. G. LORD, Rooms Nos. 37 and 38 Central Office, have as their especial duties the reporting of all nuisances, examination of tenement houses, and of unsafe buildings, the care of the Public Schools, but, more especially and important, the examination of steam boilers and the licensing of persons qualified to run steam-engines. This last it will be seen involves the intelligent and scientific examination of parties applicant, and, as a consequence, the force is composed in large proportion of scientific men. Their duties, although not constantly before the public, are of a most responsible character, and have been most competently performed. During "riot week" their ordinary routine was broken, and they were most valuable aids in the restoration of order.

The Sanitary Company was called to the Central Office on Monday afternoon, July 13. On Monday night a detachment from the company was sent out under command of Inspector CARPENTER, who proceeded with them to Printing-House square, *Tribune* Buildings, and also patroled through a portion of the Fourth Ward, when they returned again to the Central Office, where they were held in reserve during the balance of the night.

On Tuesday morning Capt. B. G. LORD and company proceeded to Prince and Crosby streets to disperse a large collection of rioters of all grades, who had assembled for the avowed intention of burning and destroying a colored church situated at that corner.

On the return of the company to the Central Office, they were ordered to proceed to the Armory, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The force sent on this expedition (which was the first attack made on the rioters at that point) numbered about 200 regular policemen, under the command of Inspector G. W. DILKS, who led them on through Twenty-first-street, and on arriving at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, the order of double-quick was given, when the whole force charged in a body on the building and forced the doors, and found the stairs leading to the upper floors filled with rioters armed with carbines, which they used as clubs. A portion of the command were ordered to enter the building and get in the rear of the rioters, which was done after hard fighting, and as they were driven out they were compelled to run the gauntlet through the force outside, and but few escaped. Each one of the command secured a carbine, and on the order being given to fall in, they returned to the Central Office.

After the return, the Sanitary Company remained at the Central Office about half an hour, when they were again dispatched under command of Inspector CARPENTER and Capt. LORD, as aid, accompanied by about 150 police and a detachment of military, to patrol the Seventeenth Ward, which was done without seeing any riotous demonstrations, and therefore returned.

On their return Officers MCTAGGART and JAQUINS were detailed to accompany a detachment of Police, under command of Capt. BOGERT, and a company of Regulars under command of Capt. FRANKLIN. This force proceeded in eleven stages, and the above-named officers were ordered to take charge of the drivers, many of whom had refused to drive through the crowds of rioters. The stages having stopped on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue, while the military and police proceeded down Twenty-ninth street toward Tenth-avenue, the officers left in charge of the stages were of course in imminent danger of being attacked by those who may have remained behind, but they flinched not from their duty, and on being ordered to accompany the stages over to the Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street and await the coming of the police and military, they started on their perilous way, and although attacked by stones and other missles, by the mob, they escorted the stages to the point designated, where, after a short time, they were joined by the force they accompanied.

The Sanitary Company were then held in reserve at the Central Office until Wednesday morning at 10 A. M., when a part of the company, together with the entire force of the Twelfth Precinct, and accompanied by Capt. FRANKLIN's company of regulars, were ordered to proceed to Harlem, where they were kept in reserve, as there had been several riotous demonstrations during the absence of the police. During the night of Wednesday they assisted in arresting a number of rioters who had assembled to fire the house of some colored people residing in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. They patroled the Precinct through the night. On Thursday morning Officer JAMES MONTGOMERY, of the Sanitary Company, assisted by a portion of the company then at Harlem, arrested THOMAS COMSKI, charged with riot, arson and highway robbery. On the same morning a portion of the company arrested, in his place of business, a Dr. FITZGERALD, accused of aiding and abetting the rioters, and inciting them to burn the house of Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM, a prominent citizen and the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Government.

On Thursday night the company, in concert with the members of the Twelfth Precinct, patroled the Precinct. On Friday they proceeded with some prisoners, whom they had assisted in arresting at Mott Haven previously, and took them to Melrose, where they were committed by the Magistrate to the jail at White Plains to await their trial. They afterward proceeded to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, where the stables of Mr. ABRAM BROWN, Marshal to the Mayor, had been set on fire, but which was fortunately extinguished with a few pails of water. On Saturday evening the portion of the Sanitary Company at Harlem returned to the Central Office.

On Wednesday afternoon, after a portion of his company had been ordered to Harlem, Capt. B. G. LORD, with the balance of the Sanitary Company, accompanied by a portion of the Second and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and fifty special policemen, was ordered to proceed to the Sixteenth Precinct, and take charge of the Precinct. After his arrival, Capt. LORD deputized about 150 citizens as special policemen, which, together with the men under his command, he then divided into four sections of about 50 men each, who patrolled the Precinct in regular tours of duty. During the command of Capt. LORD in the Sixteenth Precinct, there were several attempts at arson, which were frustrated by the vigilance of the men, and only one fire occurred, which was immediately extinguished by the Fire Department, aided by the command under Capt. LORD.

On Saturday, after having returned to the Central Office, and his whole company (the Sanitary) being again together, he was intrusted with the charge and protection of the Central Office, which duty the company fulfilled day and night until Monday, the 27th July.

During the guard of the Central Office the following arrests were made by members of the Sanitary Company:

Tuesday, July 21, Officer JOHNS arrested CORNELIUS LOWNEY; Officer VAN ORDEN arrested JOHN BROPHEY; Officer MCTAGGART arrested JAMES CASSIDY, all charged with entering the house of ISAAC STEPHENS (colored) and beating him.

Wednesday, July 22, Officer MCTAGGART arrested RICHARD BURKE, charged with assault and battery on A. DUNN and J. EVANS (colored.)

Saturday, July 25, Officers COFFEE and VAN ORDEN arrested PATRICK QUINN, HENRY MCCOLTER and EDWARD FITZPATRICK, charged with assault and battery on three soldiers stationed at the Central Office.

On Monday, July 27, the Sanitary Company returned to their regular duties.

On Monday morning, July 13, about 10 A. M., Officer MCTAGGART, of the Sanitary Company, was present at the riot and burning of the buildings on Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. There saw Superintendent KENNEDY beaten by the mob. The officer took hold of his arm and with others assisted him in getting clear of the crowd and went with him up Forty-sixth-street. Near Lexington-avenue the officer was struck with a stone in the back of his head, and also with a club on the shoulder. Then procured a feed wagon, which was proceeding down Lexington-avenue, and conveyed the Superintendent to the Central Office.

On Monday afternoon, as Officer MCTAGGART was in an office in West Thirty-ninth-street, one of the rioters, named JOHN PIPER, stated that he had taken a prominent part in the riotous proceedings of the day, and that they were going to burn several slaughter-houses and Allerton's Hotel. The said PIPER also stated that he would put a ball through HENRY ALBOHN, who has since died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound. The jury subsequently convened at the inquest found the said PIPER guilty of murder, and he was arrested by Officer MCTAGGART, (on the warrant of Coroner RANNEY,) and committed for trial, no bail being accepted.

This force, as will be noticed, performed miscellaneous and prolonged duty, "fleshed their locusts," and encountered perils in common with others of the Department. Capt. LORD, ever zealous and possessing moral courage which is infectious, incited his men, indeed was emulated by them, to a full performance of duty and the attaining of a most honorable name upon the "Record."

The Nuisance on Staten Island.

The complaints made by the residents of Staten Island in regard to the nuisance of offal being cast into the river and washed on the shore, is likely to be remedied by Inspector BOOLE. The nuisance has been one of long existence and most serious, actually driving families from certain portions of the Island. That it is and has been willfully committed, there is no doubt, in the sail down the offal being purposely dumped within the prescribed limits. Inspector BOOLE, on receiving the complaint from the Board of Commissioners of Health, at once notified the responsible parties to appear, heard their paltry and untenable excuse of the tide washing back the offal, and then informed them that either the nuisance or their chance to create it must be abated, and that forthwith. He is in earnest about the matter, and if the residents of Staten Island will inform him of a repetition of the outrage—for outrage it is—they will find he will apply a prompt and effective remedy.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT FASHION COURSE.—A rather exciting trotting match took place yesterday on the Fashion Course, between a bay mare, *Blackhawk Maid*, eight years old, and the sorrel colt, *Little Mac*, six years old. The *Maid* is owned by Mr. WALKER, of Newark, N. J., and *Mac* is owned by Mr. OTIS, of Orange, N. J., but was backed by Mr. BALL, of New-York. The *Maid* was the favorite before starting, and maintained the good opinion formed of her, she having won a previous match with the same colt on Thanksgiving day.

First Heat—Little Mac had the pole, and led by two lengths on the back stretch, where he broke up, and was six lengths behind at the half mile before he got down to a trot. The mare broke as she entered the first turn, but recovered quickly, and finally won by a length—first quarter mile, 40 seconds. Time—2:48.

Second Heat—The mare led two lengths at the quarter pole, but was lapped at the three-quarter turn, and passed at the three-quarter pole, where *Mac* broke up, and ran for some distance before he got down; the mare led down the home-stretch, and was just headed before crossing the score, where *Mac* broke up again. The judges declared a dead heat. First quarter mile, 41 seconds. Time—2:48½.

Third Heat—This was a repetition of the exact positions of the horses to the three-quarter pole, from which point the colt had a slight lead till half way up the home stretch, where both broke up; but the mare catching her trot first, came over the score the winner in 2:48. First quarter, 40 seconds.

Fourth Heat—The mare led to the quarter pole, where the colt broke up, and lost eight lengths, which he never succeeded in closing up, and the mare won easily in 2:55.

The backer of the colt, Mr. BALL, being dissatisfied with the young man who drove on the first heat, and who weighed 128 pounds, with a sulky weighing 60 pounds, drove the remaining heats himself, his weight being 170 pounds, and his sulky (which was changed) weighing 80 pounds.

RECAPITULATION.

Trotting on Fashion Course. Match $200, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.

Mr. WALKER names b. m. *Blackhawk Maid*	1	0	1	1
Mr. BALL names s. c. *Little Mac*	2	0	2	2

Time; 2:48, 2:48½, 2:48, 2:55.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF ANOTHER RIOTER.—JAMES KELLY was arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with rioting and attempting to extort money by threats from MARY JACKSON, the complainant, of No. 464 Eleventh-avenue, where she keeps a fancy store. On Wednesday the accused entered her place of business, and in a threatening and boisterous manner, demanded money of a young son of Mrs. JACKSON's, who was in the store at the time. He declared that unless his demand was instantly complied with, he would call around him a crowd and burn down the house. At this stage of the proceedings, some person who overheard the threats called in Officer TIERNEY, who was close at hand, and the offender was taken into custody. Justice KELLY committed him for examination.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of JOHN KENNEDY, who died from injuries received by being stabbed with a carving knife in the hands of PATRICK MURPHY, on the evening of the 16th inst. From the testimony it appears that MURPHY and the deceased boarded with a man named MARTIN GREEN, at Bergen Point, N. J. On Sunday evening last, the two became involved in a quarrel while at the supper-table, and during the *melée* the deceased was stabbed in the abdomen with a carving knife in the hands of MURPHY. The latter was soon after arrested, and at the conclusion of the inquest he was committed to await the action of the New-Jersey authorities. The deceased was about 27 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JOHN KILFORD, a boy aged about eight years, died at the Jew's Hospital in Twenty-eighth-street, from the effects of injuries received on Wednesday afternoon, by having been accidentally run over by a baggage-car on the Hudson River Railroad. At the time of the occurrence, the deceased, with several other boys about the same age, was running around and under the baggage-car as it was passing up Tenth-avenue. When in the neighborhood of Eighteenth-street, the deceased was caught by one of the wheels, which passed over his body. He died soon after being conveyed to the hospital. The testimony showed that the car was going at the usual rate of speed, and no blame was attached to the driver. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest.

BEATEN BY RIOTERS.—Yesterday afternoon notice was received at the Coroner's Office that a woman named DERICKSON, residing at No. 11 Worth-street, was lying at the point of death, and requesting the services of the Coroner to hold an *ante-mortem* examination. Dr. JOHN BEACH went to the place designated and found the victim apparently dying, and consequently unable to give any testimony as to the cause of her condition. From other persons the Doctor learned that she had been horribly beaten by the rioters on the night of the 15th of July last, while in her rooms in Worth-street. She is an Irish woman by birth, and her husband is a mulatto. This fact probably accounts for the attack which was made upon her.

KILLED BY A TRUCK.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, on the body of an unknown woman, aged about 24 years, apparently a native of Germany, who died from injuries received by being run over by a truck on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon. The testimony showed that deceased was endeavoring to cross the street when she was caught between the wheels of a two-horse truck, knocked down, and one hind wheel passed over her neck, killing her instantly. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

DESERTERS.—Capt. J. B. ERHARDT, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District, publishes in to-day's paper the law on the matter of desertions, which he is determined to enforce. In this connection we would call on a certain Provost-Marshal, temporarily of some prominence, to glance his eye over Section 24 of the advertisement and query himself whether he is not liable to some of the provisions. It is proposed to speak, hereafter, pretty plainly of sins of commission and omission on the part of those who should have sedulously avoided either, and this gentleman will not escape attention.

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown man, aged about 45 years, was found dead in Tenth-avenue, near Forty-second-street. The deceased was five feet nine inches in height, had gray hair, black mustache and goatee; was dressed in brown cassimere plaid pants, calico shirt and brown cloth cap trimmed with plush. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body.

LIBERATED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—B. J. FILES and J. W. DOTY, of Mobile, Ala., were liberated yesterday from Fort Lafayette after taking the oath of allegiance. They were taken on board the prize steamer *Neptune*. DOTY was acting as cook, and FILES was a passenger.

NEW-JERSEY.

MOVEMENT TO RAISE THE QUOTA IN HOBOKEN.—A public meeting of the citizens of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee of fifteen in reference to raising funds, with which to pay bounties to volunteers for filling the quota of the city. Gen. HATFIELD presided and stated the object of the meeting. He said that Hoboken was placed under peculiar circumstances. The Common Council could not expend any more money than was voted by the people, without becoming personally responsible.

Mr. JOHN M. BOARD stated that the Committee had visited Mr. E. A. STEVENS, and he had attached his name to the memorial to the Common Council, and also stated that he would coincide in any action the citizens and Council should adopt. The Committee had also procured the names of over 200 property owners, representing $1,200,000, exclusive of Mr. STEVENS, and suggested that the money be raised on a note guaranteed by the property owners.

After remarks by Mayor ELDER, Judge WHITLEY and others, on motion, a Committee of five from each Ward was appointed to wait upon the citizens and procure their signatures for the amount for which they will become personally responsible, as security for the money to be raised on a note, until application can be made to the Legislature to legalize the issuing of bonds, after which the meeting adjourned. It cannot be expected that the quota of 222 men can be raised in the time now remaining (one week) before the draft will be commenced.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE QUOTA.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, Ald. HANKINS offered a preamble and resolution that the City of Newark has more inhabitants than the whole County of Hudson, and that the quota of the latter is more by 14 than the whole County of Essex. He therefore offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Enlistment to ascertain if the quota of Jersey City cannot be reduced.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 20, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	106
100,000	U.S.6s,'81.Co.Cl.	107
5,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s. Cou.	101¾
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes...Oct.&Ap.	106⅞
8,000	do	107
1,000	do. F. & Aug.	107
3,000	N. C. St. 6s	66
10,000	Mo. State 6s	71
5,000	do	71¼
5,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	34
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	107
,000	N.Y.C.7s '76 Con.	130
3,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	114
2,000	Hud. River 1st m.	115
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M	105
10,000	Al.&T.H. 2d M. Pr	92½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	117
1,000	C.&N.W. 1st M	89½
18,000	C.& N. W. 2d	67
3,000	D. L.& W. 2 M. B	112
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. ex.	110
2,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st	106
6	Bank of Commerce	103
12,000	American Gold	124⅞
200	Canton Co	31¾
250	do	31⅞
300	do	32
162	Dl.&Hud Canal Co.	160
50	do	161
250	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28
20	do	27
275	Quicksilv. M. Co.	47
100	do	47½
200	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	35
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2
100	do	2¼
100	Brunswick C. L. Co.	6½
50	Pacific M S. Co.	231
25	N. Y. Cen. R	131¼
1650	do	131½
100	do	131⅝
500	do s10	131½
200	do s15	131½
5800	Erie R.	120½
500	do	120⅝
500	do	120¼
100	do b10	120⅝
100	do b10	120⅜
100	do s15	120¼
100	do s4	120
200	do s30	119
600	Erie R. Pref.	106½
150	do b15	106¾
50	do b30	106¾
100	do b10	106½
400	do	106¼
200	Hud. R. R.	150
100	Harlem R.	158
500	do b10	157½
1200	do	157
200	do b10	158
100	Nor. & Wor. R.	89
50	Chi. & Alt. P.	94

700	Reading Railroad	122
500	do b10	122
500	do	121¾
2000	do	121½
100	do s10	121¼
150	Mich. Cen. R.	116½
200	do	116¼
1500	M. S. & N. I.	110
1200	do	109¾
1500	do	109½
800	do	109
300	do b10	109
50	do	108¾
9	do	108
250	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	125
50	do	126
50	do	126½
50	do s10	126½
50	do	127
100	do	127½
100	Ill. Cen. Full St.	114½
300	do	115
1500	Illinois Cen. R. S.	124
400	do	123½
600	do	123¼
300	do	123
500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	101½
200	do s15	101½
100	do s30	101¼
1500	do	101¾
600	do	102
77	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
1000	Gal. & Chi. R.	107½
350	do	107⅞
100	do s30	107
20	do	107¼
200	Clev. & Tol.	115½
50	do	114½
2025	Chi. & R. I. R.	112
200	do	112¼
200	do	112½
1650	do	112¾
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	125
600	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	90
150	do b10	90
100	do s30	87
128	M. & P. DuC., 2d pr.	88
100	Tol. & Wab.	81½
500	do	81
100	Tol. & Wab. P	84
550	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	92
200	do b10	92¼
750	do	92¼
50	do	92⅜
26	do	91
40	do s5	91¾
500	do s60	90
200	A. & T. H.	66
50	Al. & Ter. H. P. b10	85½
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	36½
100	do s30	36
150	do	36
500	Chic. & Alt. R.	84

SECOND BOARD.

$23,500	Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes Oct.&Ap'l.	107
28,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N	99⅝
100	Canton Co.	31¾
150	Cumb. Coal Prf	27½
300	do	27
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131¼
50	do	131½
100	do	131⅝
500	do	131¾
600	Erie Railway	122
400	do	121½
300	do	121¾
200	do	121
100	do 30.	121½
300	do	120½
350	do	120¾
550	do	120
200	do s10	120
50	Hudson R. R.	148
1064	Erie R. Prf	108
300	do	109
100	do	109½
500	do	110
100	do s10	109½
100	do b30	109⅝
400	Harlem R.	160½
300	do	162
400	do	162½
400	A. & T. H. R.	66

200	Reading R.	122
200	do	121½
800	do	121
200	do b10	121¼
500	do b10	121½
200	do b30	121½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	116
100	do	117¾
550	do	117½
100	do b10	118
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	111
500	do	112
600	M. S. & N. I.	106
300	do	106½
500	do	107
200	do	107¼
500	M.S. & N. I. G.	131
34	do	132
1000	do	134
150	Ill. Cen. R.S	123¾
100	do	124
100	do b30	124
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	104
200	do	103½
1000	do	103
200	do	102¾
31	do	102½
900	Chic. & R. I. R.	113½
100	P., F.W. & C.R.	91½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$35,000	Amer. Gold	125⅛
200	Canton Co	31¾
200	Bucks Co. Ld. Co b3	2
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅛
100	do	131⅝
100	do c.	131⅝
2200	Erie Railroad	122¾
1200	do	122⅞
1400	do	123
800	do b3	123
300	do s3	122⅞
600	do s3	122¾
100	Erie Railway Pr.	106½
200	do	106⅝
150	do b3	106⅞
100	do	106⅞
800	do	107
300	do	107
900	do	107½
1300	do	107¼
300	do b10	107⅜
500	Harlem Railroad	160
200	do	160¼
1500	do	160½
300	Reading R.	121½
2500	do	121½
200	do s10	121⅝
500	do b3	121⅝
1400	do	121¾

100	Mich. Cen. R.	117
100	do	117½
100	do	117¼
2400	M. So. & N. I. R.	109¾
500	do s3	109¾
500	do s3	109½
1200	do	109½
1300	do	109¼
500	do	109
500	do b10	109½
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	129
300	do	129¼
200	do	129½
100	do	129¾
100	do b10	130
450	Ill. Cen. R.	123½
1200	Clev. & P. R.	103
800	do	102⅝
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	108
500	do	108½
550	do	108⅝
200	do b3	108¾
600	Chi. & R. Is.	113¼
1750	do	113½
500	do	113⅝
400	do s3	113½
200	do b10	113¾
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	91½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

1800	Erie R.	121½
300	do b3	121⅛
300	do	121¼
100	do b3	121
400	do	121
2200	Erie R. Pref.	110
900	do	110½
300	do b10	110½
1100	do	110⅜
200	do s10	110⅜
1500	do	110½
400	Harlem R.	166
200	Reading R.	121¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.	118
50	do	119
400	do	120
1200	M. S. & N. I.	107⅜
300	do	107½
1400	do	107⅝
1200	do	107⅞
500	do b3	108
1800	do	108
700	do	108⅛
600	do	108¼

100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	135
50	do	135
100	do	135½
100	do	136½
500	Ill. Cen. R.	124
200	do	124½
400	do	124½
100	Clev. & P. R.	102½
500	do	102¾
400	do	102⅝
300	do b3	102¾
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	111⅛
800	Clev. & T. R.	116½
500	Chi. & R. I. R.	113½
400	do	113⅞
700	do b3	113½
200	C. & N. W. R.	36
100	T. H. & Alton	66
200	do	65¾
100	do b3	66
100	do	65⅝
700	P., Ft. W. & C. s10	91
100	do	91

THURSDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market is still feverish and irregular, but has shown more firmness than it did yesterday. Erie has been among the most active stocks of the day, and the firmest, until about the close, when it gave way a little. The sales at the second session were nearly twenty thousand shares of the old stock. After the first Board, it ruled at 120¼@120½, 2½c. advance, at 1 o'clock at 122¾@123, and opened at the second regular session at 122, and fell back to 120 at the close of the list. The Preferred advanced from 106¼ in the morning to 110 in the afternoon. New-York Central has ruled steady during the day, the extremes being 131¼@131⅝, and while there is not much speculative spirit manifested, it appears to be strongly held. Harlem touched the lowest board price of yesterday, 157 again this morning, but advanced to 160@160½ at the 1 o'clock Public Board, and 162½ at the regular Second Board. Reading was less active to-day, and commenced at 122 in the morning and sold down to 121 in the afternoon. In the Western list the greatest advance was in Michigan Southern Guarranteed, which opened at 125, 5½ higher than last evening, and tended upward throughout, a thousand shares being sold at the Second Board at 134. The old stock opened at 110, 3½ advance, but fell at one time to 106, and then rallied to 107@107¼. Rhode Island advanced from 109¾ yesterday to 113½, and Galena from 107⅞ to 112. Cleveland and Pittsburgh was sold at 101½@102 at the First Board, 103 at 1 o'clock, and 104 at 3 o'clock, receding at the close of the Second Board to 102½@102¾. Pacific Mail was sold at the Board this morning at 131—3 decline, and that was bid and 134 asked at the second session. Delaware and Hudson advanced to 161. For Pennsylvania Coal 137 was bid and 140 asked, against 135 last sale. Cumberland Preferred went down to 27, 1½ lower than yesterday. Bucks County Lead rallied again to 2@2¼.

Government Stocks have ruled firmly, and more than usual was done at the Board, and some large sales of the Sixes of 1881 were made at 106 for the registered and 107 for the coupons, clean. The 7 3-10 ⅌ cent. Notes were taken at 106⅞@107 for both issues. The Border States' Stocks were firm at 71@71¼ for Missouri and 66@66½ for Tennessee. Railroad Bonds are selling largely this week and bring full prices.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made in comparison with last night's prices:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
Gold Coin	124¾	124⅞	Harlem Pref.	150	150
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅝	107	Mich. Central	117	120
N. Y. Central	131½	131⅝	Mich. Southern	108¾	108
Erie	118⅝	121	Mich. Guarant'd	119⅝	135½
Erie Preferred	106⅝	110⅝	Illinois Cen	123½	124½
Hudson	150	148	Pittsburgh	100	102¼
Pacific Mail	234	231	Fort Wayne	92	91½
Harlem	158	166	Rock Island	110	113½
Canton	31⅞	31¾	Northwest	37	36
Prairie du Chien	90	90	Galena	107½	111½
Treas. Cer., new	99½	99⅝	Reading	121½	121½
Terre Haute	65⅜	66			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120½	State of New-York	103
Manhattan	138	Commerce	103
Union	114	Am. Exchange	108
America	124	Hanover	98
City	140	Metropolitan	112
Phenix	110	Importers & Traders	109
National	106	Park	120
Seventh Ward	130	Manufac. & Mer.	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102½	Al. & T. H. Inc.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	La C. & M. L. G. B.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	130	Chi., & N. W. 1sts	8
Erie thirds, '83	114	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	67
Erie fourths, '80	108	Del. L. & W. 2ds	112
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Hud. R. seconds, SF '85	117	Gal. & Chic. ext.	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	123½	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	106
Hud. R. 3ds '67	105	Cleve. & Tol. S F	110
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	112	New-Jersey C. firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100½
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Mich. S seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	109½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G	58

Money matters continue to rule quite steady. While there is no pressure of borrowers upon the market, the demand is about up to the supply offering, and capitalists find no difficulty in employing their means at 6 ⅌ cent. on call. Some sales of prime paper were reported at 5 ⅌ cent., and it is wanted at that price for both long and short dates. Gold has been firmer to-day, but without much activity. It opened at 124⅞ this morning, and remained steady at 124¾@124⅞ until nearly noon, when it took a turn upward, and the sales were at 125⅛; and at the Second Board was quoted at 124¾@124⅞ again. Foreign Exchange is dull, and the market did not strengthen with the advance in Gold. Sales were made as high as 137¾, but 137½ more nearly represents the rate for Bankers' bills on London, and remitters are not willing to pay more.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1862, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N.Y'k, Aug. 15	$175,305,471	155,950,043	32,874,913	5,613,177
Boston, Aug. 17	71,860,068	27,893,073	7,813,497	7,193,917
Phil., Aug. 17	35,111,247	29,959,127	4,112,542	2,353,336
Total	$282,276,796	213,897,243	44,800,952	15,165,420
Last week	283,202,586	210,129,343	45,066,837	15,526,356
Last year	254,139,751	192,654,542	48,829,810	21,021,817

Annexed are the earnings of several Railroad Companies for the second week in August:

	1862.	1863.
Michigan Central	$44,878 44	$42,349 48
Michigan Southern	48,558 10	47,787 85
Chicago and Rock Island	23,959 00	31,090 00
Toledo and Wabash	23,879 11	37,359 89
Great Western (Canada)	33,378 61	38,358 91
Galena and Chicago	25,230 60	33,905 00

The coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending Aug. 15, 1863:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Previously. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons Cwt.
Total	23,606 03	796,963 11	819,569 15
Same time last y'r	26,836 23	490,230 17	517,067 19
Increase	———	306,732 14	302,502 05
Decrease	4,230 00		

The earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present week and last season were:

Total to Aug. 8, 1863 .... $164,437 50
Week ending Aug. 15, 1863 ... 8,709 44 —$173,146 94
Total to Aug. 9, 1862 ...... $121,747 94
Week ending Aug. 16, 1862 ... 8,352 38 —$130,100 32
Increase in 1863 .... $43,016 63

The sales of United States five-twenty years Stock in this City to-day, by conversion of United States currency, were $892,000, of which $612,000 through the Loan Agency, and $280,000 by subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as as follows: Receipts, $2,185,189; including for Customs, $311,689; payments, $1,348,191; balance, $25,643,305.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been; 31 bbls. Ashes, 10,447 bbls. Flour, 380 bbls. and 258 bags Corn Meal, 93,182 bushels Wheat, 129,299 bushels Corn, 5,701 bushels Rye, 2,215 bushels Malt, 52,860 bushels Oats, 938 pkgs. Provisions, and 994 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, at from 67c.@68c. for Middlings, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Fresh ground lots of State and Western Flour have been in fair demand and quite firm to-day, but for other descriptions the market has been dull and heavy. Sales, since our last, 17,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5 30, chiefly at $4 80@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 55 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 60
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 60	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping brands	5 20	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 8 50

Southern Flour unaltered. Sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $5 30@$6 35 for poor to good superfine; $6 40@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is less buoyant. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 40@ $5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 85 @$3 90 for Jersey, $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine. ⅌ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and has been in less demand at a shade lower prices. Sales, since our last, 105,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 28@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 30; Red do., at $1 14@$1 23; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 26—the latter for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 88c.@$1 17; Chicago Spring, at 80c.@$1 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at advancing rates. Sales have been reported to-day of 115,000 bushels, at 68½c.@69c., for sound Mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for unsound do.; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@73c. for White do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales 4,500 bushels, part unsound, at 70c. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 40c.@52c.; Western, at 51c.@57c.; State, at 57c.@63c, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

LUMBER—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at uniform quotations. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The receipts of Lumber for the past six days have been light, but more is expected in the next two or three weeks, as advices have been received of considerable shipments. The sales have been moderate from a small stock and poor assortment. Prices are firm, as most of the sales have been made, and are still being made at our maximum figures, while some Lumber is held still higher. The shipments have been much restricted by the scarcity of vessels for Eastern freights. To New-York and that vicinity about the usual amount has been sent. The receipts during the second week in August were comparatively large, but this can be attributed to the detention of boats at the break in the Erie Canal.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1860	171,804,600	28,577	30,468	64,327,779
1861	82,502,999	19,435	252	65,297,660
1862	127,254,023	22,076	56,876	82,123,038
1863	191,561,150	13,168	119,064	82,233,505

OILS—Petroleum has been in lively request, including Crude at 35c.@35½c., and Refined (especially for future delivery) at equal to 64c.@66c., free, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand, and sales have been made of 1,150 bbls. at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 37½@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, scarce and quiet, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in less demand at 6½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales 350 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 800 tcs. and bbls. at 9⅝c.@10⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in limited request; sales, 225 bbls., at $13 75@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 25@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Butter continues quiet yet steady, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is dull at 8c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, 950 hhds., including Porto Rico at 12c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Market unchanged.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 75,000 ℔s. at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line was spiritless. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel, and steamer at 4½d.@5d. and 8d., respectively, ⅌ bushel; 1,400 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 30s.@40s., and 150 hhds. Tallow at 18s. 6d.@22s. ⅌ ton. For London—2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., 17,000 bushels Wheat, part at 6½d. ⅌ bushel, and 200 hhds. Tobacco at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders—16,000 bushels Grain at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp—200 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl., 250 boxes Bacon 30s. ⅌ ton. For Rotterdam—200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Bohemian	Aug. 22	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Aug. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	Aug. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Sept 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N. York	Havana, *via* Nas.

For Aspinwall, &c.

Ocean Queen	Aug. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Glasgow*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Jamaica, by the *Plantagenet*, close on Friday, at 12 M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, close on Monday, Aug. 24, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M. 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as professed cook; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 221½ East 17th-st., near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a first-class cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking; has lived with the best of families in city and country. Call at 339 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as infant nurse; is competent to take charge of it from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at 62 West 18th-st., west corner of 6th-av. Best of City reference given.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a neat, willing girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; takes charge of a baby or grown children; is kind and attentive; will wash for a lady and child; wages $6. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; is willing and obliging; or will do chamber-work and waiting; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by an American Protestant lady; good reference; or would take employment at copying. Address Mrs. REVILO, Elizabeth City, N. J.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, by an experienced young man, with good City references, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care Merchants Clerks Registry office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single young man, as coachman and groom, one who perfectly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; can bring satisfactory references from his last employer. A note addressed to J. C., Box 195 *Times* Office, will meet attention.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and a good steady driver; has good City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man of long experience in the business as coachman; has lived with families of the highest standing in society in this City; can give the highest City references from first and last employers. Address N. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young single man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced and careful driver; is sober and industrious; is willing to make himself useful; has ten years' City reference. Address J. N., No. 840 Broadway, at Mr. Waters' harness-store, or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a practical gardener in all its branches; also, landscaping, laying out of grounds. The best of City reference given. Address R. L., for three days, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening in all its branches. To any person requiring a thorough landscape gardener the present is a desirable opportunity. Address GARDENER, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or Mr. Thorburn's seed store, John-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as useful man, by a healthy, ablebodied Englishman, perfectly acquainted with the care of horses, harness, &c.; also understands working in the garden or any job on a gentleman's country seat. Address A, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND draughtsman desires a situation, either for office or field work. Address C. MEISTER, Station G, Brooklyn Post-office.

HELP WANTED

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, AS COACHMAN, a steady, young, single man, English or Scotch, who understands thoroughly the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful about a small place. (one who understands gardening preferred.) may hear of a situation in Hartford, Conn., by addressing a letter to Box No. 1,881, New-York P. O. The best of City reference required as to steadiness and ability.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who understands plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; also some farm-laborers. Apply at No. 34 Macdougal-st., corner of Prince.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly and can furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address T, Box No. 1,867 P. O.

A BOY—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, in a wholesale importing house. Address, Box No. 4,544 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant.

SILK HAT FINISHERS WANTED—TO work at Newark, N. J. None but first-class finishers need apply to W. C. RAVENHILL, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A GOOD Piano regulator at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING AND commission store, a young man 22 to 25 years of age, who is acquainted with the business. Also a boy 15 to 17, who resides with his parents, to learn the business. Address J. S. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office, with reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRYGOODS house, a young man, 18 to 21 years old, who is familiar with the business. Address Box No. 2,040 Post Office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house; moderate salary. Address care Box No. 3,990 Post-office, with references, &c.

WANTED—IN A BANKING INSTITUTION, A young man who writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures. Address, with references, Box No. 1,208 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS BOY TO WORK in a store. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane, after 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREENE'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, 20 cooks, 20 washers, Scotch, English, Irish and colored, and reliable help of every calling; highest wages, at No. 950 Broadway, opposite St. Germ

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 11th inst., received up the Mississippi, state that the health of the city is only fair, and that there are numerous cases of yellow fever at Quarantine. Our advices by the ocean route are to the 13th, two days later, and they make no mention of any extraordinary sickness there. Our correspondent "Galway," who was in New-Orleans on the 10th, states that "the city is remarkable for its cleanliness, quietness and healthfulness." At Vicksburgh, however, numerous cases of typhoid are reported, many of which prove fatal. This is the result of the state of nastiness in which the place was found by our troops when they entered it, though vigorous efforts have been made to put it in an inhabitable condition.

The report of numerous desertions from LEE's army is reiterated this morning. They are said to outnumber the accessions received from all sources. The number of men coming within our lines is much greater than ever before, but they are believed to be only about one-tenth of the whole—the other nine-tenths making their way to their homes.

It was rumored in Washington on Wednesday that a body of Confederate cavalry, some 4,000 strong, were making a demonstration upon our right in the vicinity of Haymarket. Careful reconnoissances, however, have demonstrated that no such body of the Confederates have made their appearance anywhere in that quarter.

Gen. HOOKER is expected to resume active service on the 1st of September, either in a separate command or as commander of a corps in the Army of the Potomac.

The latest rebel news informs us that Mobile is being heavily reinforced, in anticipation of an attack by our forces. A Court of Inquiry is to meet at Montgomery to investigate the rebel campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Major-Gen. BUELL, in a note to Gen. THOMAS, dated at Saratoga, Aug. 5, states that the expedition which left Huntsville, Ala., in April, 1862, to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad, between Atlanta and Chattanooga, originated with himself, and not with the late Gen. MITCHEL, as has generally been supposed. All that he had to do with it was to furnish the men from his command, and Gen. BUELL intimates very strongly that had he complied with his instructions, and sent six men, as he was told to do, instead of twenty-two, the chances of success would have been greatly increased, and several valuable lives would have been spared. It will be remembered that several of those who started on this expedition were captured and hung as spies, while others were treated with great severity, and several escaped after suffering untold hardships.

Gen. DAVIDSON's command, which started from Cape Girardeau, Mo., a short time ago, went to Bloomfield, thence to Chalk Bluffs, and Wittsburgh, and arrived at Clarendon, Ark., on the 12th inst., where the men are encamped. A number of skirmishes took place during the march, among which was one at Trenton, where Lieut. MILLS, of the First Missouri cavalry, and thirty men, dashed into a band of rebels one hundred strong, completely scattering them, and taking Capt. WM. WEATHERBY prisoner. They were detached from DOBIN's regiment, and had been in the vicinity of Helena annoying the National troops. The rebels say PRICE commands 12,000 men twelve miles east of Little Rock, and is daily expecting KIRBY SMITH.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mails by the *Hibernia* and *Asia* have reached us, and bring us details of European news to the 9th inst. The points have already been telegraphed from Cape Race and Halifax.

Leading members of both Boards of the Common Council were busily engaged yesterday in attempts to settle the draft ordinance difficulty. As the matter now stands, it is not at all probable that the Mayor will sign the measure unless his amendments are agreed to and there are the most positive assurances that in no case will this be done. The ten days allowed by law to the Mayor, will expire on Tuesday next, and a meeting of both Boards will be called for that day to receive any message the Executive may wish to communicate. In the meantime, efforts are to be made to secure enough money from the Sinking Fund to carry out the purposes of the ordinance until such time as bonds can be officially issued and the necessary money raised in a strictly legal manner.

FERNANDO WOOD has gone to Halifax. He sailed from Boston in the Cunard steamer *Arabia* on Wednesday last.

The steamer *Union* attempted to leave St. John, N. B., for Nassau, a few days since, with a cargo of coal undoubtedly designed for the use of the blockade runners. Before she got out of the harbor she struck on the American Rock and sunk in water so deep that all but the upper part of her smoke-pipe was submerged. The "American" Rock was a very good thing for her to strike on.

The prize steamer *Kate Dale*, which was captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, off Tortugas, after she had run the blockade at Mobile, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday, at auction, and brought $15,800, which is $800 more than the appraised value. As the steamer is unsuited for these waters, there was not much competition for her. She is a large side wheel boat, such as are used on the Western waters. After the sale of the steamer, one hundred and twenty-seven bales of cotton, a portion of her cargo, were sold, and averaged sixty-two cents the pound. The tug *Breeze*, which was captured by the gunboat *Santiago de Cuba*, has been sold for $9,500. The only prize vessel now in custody of Marshal MILLWARD is the steamer *Charleston*, which was offered for sale several weeks ago, but no sum equal to her appraised value was offered, and she was withdrawn.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU was serenaded in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, and made a speech in reply, reasserting the positions which he has so often publicly taken—that the Government must be sustained at any cost. He went so far as to declare himself in favor of the prompt abolition of Slavery, which he regarded as the cause of our troubles.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS has suspended the monthly paper which he has been publishing in Rochester, in order to go South and assist Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS in the organization of colored troops.

A large business was transacted in Stocks again yesterday, but the market was quite irregular, and at the close generally heavy. New-York Central Shares left off at 131½; Erie, 121; Hudson, 143; Harlem, 166; Reading, 121⅞. The Money Market continued unchanged. Gold closed at 124⅞, Sterling Exchange, 137½.

Breadstuffs were rather less active; fresh ground Flour was firm; sound Corn advanced slightly; Wheat closed heavily. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Sugars, Hides, Leather, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Petroleum was active and buoyant. Cotton, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Whisky, Rice, Seeds, and Naval Stores were quiet. Limited freight engagements were reported. The auction sale of Broche Shawls was spirited and successful.

The Fatal Choice of England.

In 1760 the American people jubilantly celebrated the accession of young King GEORGE to the throne, and could not enough congratulate themselves on belonging to Old England, with its train of great names and its treasures of liberty. They soon came to know that he was their enemy, denounced him, renounced him, and gave him notice of *their political separation.*

In 1860, just one hundred years after, the American people jubilantly celebrated the visit of King GEORGE's great-grandson, and again congratulated themselves that they were of the same race with Old England. They have now come to know that Old England is their enemy; they denounce it, they renounce it; they are about to give it notice of *their moral separation.*

The final parting of the United Colonies from England was an epoch in human history. The final parting of the United States from England will stand in history as a greater epoch yet. More momentous consequences will spring from it.

Providence works out the world's destinies largely through human folly. The folly of the British Government in alienating the Colonists of America has been thought extreme. It is surpassed by the folly of the British Government in alienating the free People of America. Some day it will be realized that NORTH and DUNDAS were not such dunderheads as PALMERSTON and RUSSELL.

Rising for a moment above the dust of the day, what see we?

England, an outlying island of Northern Europe, with a population of only twenty-three millions, though it has existed as a kingdom for more than a thousand years—one million pampered aristocracy, seven millions comfortable middle class, and fifteen millions of working people, ever living close upon the verge of starvation—dependent upon foreign countries for bread—ever open by water, beyond all remedy, to invasion—its people absorbed in trade and work, more ignorant of, and more averse to, military life than any other modern people—with Ireland, a hotbed of deadliest hate, right by its side—with dependencies scattered over the world, which, as its public men constantly declare, are but an incumbrance and a burden—with a load of national debt, such as never rested upon a nation before—and with all its old national spirit waning, under the humiliating sense that, come what may, its necessity is peace.

France, the ally of England—one of the most mournful spectacles the sun shines upon—a little while ago in terrible convulsions, now palsied—a little while ago shrieking as if possessed with a legion of devils, now dumb—standing only as propped up by imperial bayonets—her hope at an end, her faith gone, her whole moral being eaten out of her—with the treasures of knowledge, the decorations of art, and even with some show of military prowess around her, just as was the case with the Rome of the Emperors—yet for all that, death slowly preying at her vitals, and her doom sealed.

Russia, the foe of England, a young giant just stepping into life. We don't wonder that Western Europe trembles at any look in that direction. There is a prophecy to be fulfilled, and it makes their very marrow creep as they think of it, the ominous opening words of the last testament of PETER the Great to his successors:

> "In the name of the Holy and Invisible Trinity, we, PETER the First, to all our descendants and successors to the throne of the Russian nation:
>
> Having by the great God, of whom we received our existence, been almost endowed with the gift of prescience, we view the Russians as called in the course of future events to the *general dominion of Europe.*
>
> This opinion is founded on the fact that the other European nations have reached a period of old age next to caducity, toward which they are journeying with giant strides; hence it follows that they could easily and undoubtedly be conquered by a people young and new, when it shall have acquired its strength and vigor. We view the invasion of the East and West countries by the North as a practical movement, decreed among the arcana of that Providence that regenerated the Roman people through the invasion of the barbarians."

This was a hundred and fifty years ago, and Russia has ever since recognized it as her manifest destiny. The Great NAPOLEON clearly described it: "I see," he said at St. Helena—

> "I see into futurity further than others. Above all other Powers Russia is most to be feared. Should there arise an Emperor of Russia, valiant, impetuous and intelligent; in a word—a Czar with a beard on his chin, *Europe is his own.* I know, if I were in such a situation, I would undertake to reach Calais in a given time, and by regular marching stations, there to become the master and arbiter of Europe. Do you ask to what purpose? My answer is, to establish *a new state of society* and to avert great misfortunes. This is a blessing which Europe expects and solicits. The old system is ended and the new one is not consolidated, and will not be until after long and furious convulsions."

Russia is now a nation of nearly seventy millions, having increased sevenfold since the days of PETER the Great, while England has increased less than fourfold, and France less than twofold. Its area is already as large as all the rest of Europe. The great bulk of the population is of uniform race, and that race, the Slavic, has the finest brain—as witness Russian diplomacy—and the toughest sinews—as witness BONAPARTE's annihilated legions—in the Old World. Such an intense nationality prevails nowhere else in Europe. It has all the power of a fanaticism. Czarism has fullfilled its mission in consolidating the empire. It now gives way to more popular ideas. The present Emperor has committed himself to the cause of the people by serf emancipation. He has converted forty-eight millions from vassals into independent landholders, is introducing civil ameliorations in all shapes, is promoting every material interest, is inspiring new ideas, and is in every way doing his utmost to prepare his empire for the great European work of regeneration which he believes it destined to accomplish.

There is a young giant, too, this side of the water, in his morning march. They imagined that the American Republic had fallen not to rise again; while, Antæus-like, it has but touched the earth to rise all the stronger. Never was it surer of the mightiest destiny than now. England, in its prostrate hour, turned against it. She did all she dared to do to make its destruction sure. That is the way in which she repaid its outflow of good will toward the heir to her throne. The treachery at first confounded; it then exasperated; it now is coolly accepted as a development of England's disposition we were fortunate so early to learn. The bewilderment and the passion are fast subsiding into a fixed, unchangeable policy. We accept the new relations which England, in our sore straits, saw fit to establish; and it shall go hard with us but that she shall have enough of them before we are through with her. It is idle to talk about an oblivion of the past. There are crimes which it is not in human nature to forget, and this is of them; and democracies proverbially have very tenacious memories. Henceforth American people will recognize no tie to England. They will consider her the friend of human Slavery, the accomplice in the attempt to assassinate free institutions, and a nation that professes good will only to betray in the day of need. They will remember that Russia on the other hand, has stood firmly by them through every trial. They will admire her for all of her grand efforts to enfranchise and elevate her own people, and will take it as an earnest of a grander final commission to infuse fresh blood into Western Europe, and redeem it from the degeneracy and decrepitude which seem otherwise inevitable. Young America salutes Young Russia. Let the heathen rage.

A Novel Political Dogma.

As it appears from Gov. SEYMOUR's language, as well as that of his supporters in the Press, that his section of the Democratic party are about to incorporate in their political creed a new article, making it the duty of the Government to delay the execution of all new laws until the Courts have pronounced them constitutional, whenever anybody expresses any doubt about it, we wish respectfully to suggest that they should at the same time define the precise amount of doubt which they will consider sufficient. Nothing could be more inconvenient than to leave this point in uncertainty. The whole doctrine is novel. The honor of inventing it belongs to that great political luminary, FERNANDO WOOD, when Mayor of this City six years ago. Up to that time the nation had got along tolerably well with the time-honored presumption, sanctioned not only by judicial decisions but by common sense, that a law not only might be but *was* constitutional until the Courts had, on the application of a private individual, who felt himself aggrieved by it, pronounced it the contrary. FERNANDO, in one of those happy fits of inspiration to which he owes all the glories of his career, discovered that this was a mistake, and that if anybody affected by the operation of an act expressed doubts of its validity, this at once raised the presumption that it *was* invalid, and deprived it of all force and authority until the question was decided. Moreover, what rendered this contrivance still more curious and valuable was, that, under it, the doubter was not under any sort of obligation to submit his doubts to any test whatever. He was not to be obliged to go to Court to have them either confirmed or set aside. His part was simply to doubt and refuse obedience, and upon those who approved of the law fell the burden of trying the question of its constitutionality.

When the case was carried up to the Court of Appeals, it was of course decided against Mr. WOOD's theory, as that gentleman's ingenuity was not then as highly appreciated by the expounders of the law as it doubtless will be in "the good time coming" when JEFFERSON DAVIS will be President of the United States, and Mr. FERNANDO WOOD Secretary of the Treasury. But one Democratic member of the Court—Judge BROWN—covered himself with glory, by the striking and luminous doctrine that a policeman was not bound to obey the new Police Act and submit himself to the authority of the new Commissioners—because, being an unlettered man, he could not tell whether the act was constitutional or not. It might be, for all he knew—but it might not; so, to be on the safe side, he might resist it, till somebody else chose to carry it up for review to the Court of last resort.

Although the majority of the Court took another view of the matter, and thus put an end to WOOD's rebellion, it seems that Judge BROWN's opinion did not go for nothing. It sank into the hearts of "the people," took root there, and we now see its fruit in No. 2 of Gov. SEYMOUR's "points" against the enforcement of the Conscription law. So he boldly claims as a right—the refusal of which his organ, the *World*, broadly hints would furnish a fair excuse to the malcontents of New-York should they take up arms against the Administration—that President LINCOLN shall postpone its execution, at whatever cost, *because* some persons in New-York, whose names or standing he does not give, doubt its constitutionality.

Inasmuch as the mass of the community has still a fair share of common sense, if not of legal acumen, we have not the slightest fear that any doctrine so preposterous will ever receive any sanction from any considerable portion of the public. It is neither more nor less than a proposal to change radically the relations of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government as settled by the Constitution. For if it be admitted as a principle that acts of Congress are not absolutely binding, from the moment of their approval by the President until the decision of a competent Court that they are invalid, beyond all doubt or cavil, no act could ever be enforced until it had been solemnly argued before the judges. All public acts either issue a prohibition or impose an obligation—which is tantamount to saying that no act is ever passed which does not inconvenience somebody by its operation, and consequently no act could ever be passed which somebody would not have an interest in resisting, and if he might resist simply on the strength of his own doubts, of course months or years might elapse before the question could ever be brought before a tribunal. The doubters would have no interest in bringing it there, because they would secure by complete inaction that very immunity of which a lawsuit might summarily deprive them.

The natural and unavoidable result of this would be that the Courts would have to be admitted to a share in the legislative functions. Convenience would prescribe the submission to them beforehand of the provisions of every bill introduced into either House or Senate, because it would have, after all, to receive their fiat before the public would pay any attention to it, and, as judges are men, we should find them inevitably disposed rather to use and extend their new-found power than to curtail or repudiate it. Not many years would, therefore, elapse before we should see them sharing in, to all intents and purposes, the deliberations of the Legislature, and deciding which clauses would have to be retained and which rejected, to induce them to give vitality to the law by stamping it with their approval.

This would be one consequence of the admission of the Seymour theory to a place amongst our "principles" of government. It would have others fully as grave, but far more comical and even grotesque. For if doubting were a valid excuse for disobedience, of course the most ignorant man in the community (*vide* Judge BROWN's opinion in the Metropolitan Police case) having the best right to doubt, would have the best right to disobey. The educated may know whether a law is constitutional or not; but how can a day laborer, who can scarce read it? So that after a bill had been formally passed, we should never know whether it was going into operation immediately or not, until we had ascertained what the 'longshoremen, costermongers, and Mr. BOOLE's street-sweepers, thought of its validity. The meanest, most stupid and unlettered of them all, might any day bring the machinery of Government to a dead lock; and we should present to the world a most ludicrous caricature upon the *liberum veto* of the Polish Diets.

Why We Want Cavalry.

The time is approaching when the Union armies will no longer be called on to confront great armies in the field. With the defeat of LEE and the breaking up of his army as the armies of JOHNSTON and BRAGG have been broken up, the only foes we shall have to settle accounts with will be minor bodies of rebels and bands of guerrillas, varying in number from one to ten thousand, and seldom mounted, from the simple fact, that even with unrestrained impressment, they will not be able to get horses. To meet and hunt out these bands our men will not march in large armies, but will sweep from point to point in flying columns. This mode of warfare will bring forth the real fighting talent of subordinate officers, and it will be in such warfare that mounted men will have immense advantage, whether they be regular cavalry or mounted infantry, and whether it be upon the pursuit or in actual meeting. The history of this arm of the service shows that when properly wielded, infantry bodies are powerless before it. For all purposes of scouting, reconnoissance, or passing through an enemy's country, its value is computed by military authorities as three to one. In battle, it is not that cavalry are expected to come to an actual crossing of swords, any more than infantry are to mingle bayonets—a thing which has seldom occurred—but they carry a moral force that cannot be equaled by any unmounted men. ROEMER, in his *History of Cavalry*, gives, in a few words, an admirable description of the use of cavalry in battle. He says:

> "Infantry, shaken by artillery, is soon ripe for the harvest of the sword. When that moment approaches, they exhibit characteristic symptoms in which a practiced cavalry eye is never mistaken. Officers screaming, instead of commanding—soldiers talking aloud, as though trying to supply the short-comings of their leaders—a nervous commotion in the ranks, peculiar to young and demoralized infantry—these are so many signs to show that they are distressed, and that their time has come. Then advance your cavalry without hesitation. Put the horses to their full speed, ride home, and the square must go down. Some saddles may be emptied, some horses killed or wounded, but the enemy, nevertheless, is doomed, for not a horse, unless shot through the brain or with his leg broken, will fall—though stricken to the death, he will struggle through the charge."

We say that infantry is powerless before cavalry well handled, and in no arm of the service does training show to so great an advantage as with cavalry. When cavalry meet cavalry the victory is not to those who are heaviest and best mounted, but to those who by discipline preserve the greatest coolness and have most confidence in their leaders. Unless this discipline exists it will be almost impossible to make them plunge effectively into the enemy's ranks. A remarkable instance of the meeting of cavalry is related at the time of the return of the English from Burgeos in 1712. A squadron of their cavalry met a squadron of the French near Villadrigo. Both charged, but upon reaching striking distance, halted, and for many minutes stared into each others eyes. Both seemed paralyzed and neither offered to strike, until at last a Frenchman reached forward and cut down the man before him. In an instant all were hotly engaged, and one of the bloodiest fights was fought.

Up to this time we have only seen the use of cavalry as an aid in the field and in raids into the enemy's country; but we have yet to learn its full importance as an exterminator of guerrillas. We must not entertain the error we held at the opening of the war, that we are so near its conclusion that the expense of a large body of mounted men can be saved. Now, is the time to raise them, and now the time to bring them into that state of training which will make them of instant use when the present rebel armies melt into a hundred guerrilla bands. A practical test of what a small body of mounted infantry can do is shown in the record of Col. WILDER, of ROSECRANS' army, who, within the last six months, has been twenty-eight times through the rebel lines, and has taken 1,157 prisoners, over 4,000 horses, and many thousands of slaves. In his last raid he took 600 prisoners, 800 horses and 250 slaves, killing 10 guerrillas, and mortally wounding GANT, their chief, while he himself lost but one trooper. If such work as this can be done by putting infantry on horseback, why should it not be done? If we would cripple the enemy, there is no more effectual way to do it than by striking at his cavalry. To deprive the rebels at this moment of their horses will be a blow from which they cannot recover, and which must eventually tell as much in our favor as though we had deprived them of their artillery.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCES.—When, two years ago, the Common Councils of this City and Brooklyn made large appropriations from the municipal funds for the benefit of the families of volunteers, not a voice was raised to object. Every one felt that the Government needed soldiers, and that there was no way more sure to get them than to provide for the families which those who volunteered left behind. The spirit in which the present municipal appropriations have been made, and the object they are intended to effect, does not seem to be precisely the same. We look in vain through the provisions of the ordinance passed by our Common Council, or the resolutions adopted in the Brooklyn Board, for any provision which operates so as to stimulate recruiting. It is not too late for either of them to make a change in this respect. In Brooklyn the sum of $500,000 is proposed to be raised, and a Committee of seven is appointed to "hear and inquire into all applications for relief" by persons drafted, and to report the amount of relief estimated by them. This Committee, as it seems to us, should so act as to encourage drafted men to enlist. They should refuse to pay anything to relieve those who could go to the war without great hardship. They should in all cases where the drafted man cannot go, encourage the sending a substitute instead, and they should see to it most earnestly that the course which Mayor OPDYKE urges should be adopted, viz.:—of paying money to no man until he is actually in the service.

This course, urged by Mr. OPDYKE, in reference to this City, is one of very great importance, and any real opposition to it can only spring from a desire either to squander money or to prevent the Government from getting men—in other words to hinder the success of the draft. No such desire should have a moment's hearing. The City of New-York has made great exertions heretofore to furnish men to sustain the National unity and crush the rebellion. Every dollar she has raised and every man she has sent make it more imperative upon her to still furnish every man of the quotas that the Government may call upon her for. If the rebellion is not put down at last, she has poured out the blood of her sons and her treasures for naught. In this point of view, viz., the procuring men, the ordinance which the Common Council have passed is, we now find, greatly defective in several respects. We hope to see it at once rectified so as to make it an object for every able-bodied man who is drafted to go himself, or if he really cannot enlist, then to send a substitute instead of paying commutation money.

FOREY'S TYRANNY AND FEROCITY.—The atrocities that are being committed upon the Mexicans by FOREY and his army of invasion must secure for him and his tools the disgust and contempt of the whole world. We published a short time ago a decree of confiscation—confiscation of the real and personal property of every respectable and patriotic citizen of Mexico—which had been issued at the dictation, and which is being enforced by the bayonets, of the invaders. We have given some of the details of the ludicrous and fraudulent action connected with the appointment of the Junta of Notables, and their attempt to establish an imperial and foreign tyranny over Mexico. We have given publicity to other of the acts of FOREY—though the fact that nearly all the native and republican journals of Mexico have been suppressed, and that most of our news comes through French channels, prevents us from obtaining a correct version of all that is transpiring in that unfortunate country.

News published the other day from the City of Mexico, by way of Acapulco, and transmitted hither from the Pacific coast, announced that "Gen. FOREY was issuing decrees daily." Considering the absolute power that he possesses, and the spirit and character of his first decrees, we can judge of the nature of those which are now being issued. It was further affirmed that "the triumvirate Government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons (Mexicans) refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire." This is in accordance with the confiscation decree, and in accordance with the character of the men appointed to administer the upstart and tyrannical usurpation.

"Mexicans," we were informed, "had been publicly flogged for refusing quarters to French officers. One Mexican lady named RUBIO received two hundred lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay as a fine his weight in silver; but FOREY insisted on making an example of her." There are plenty of authenticated instances of atrocities far worse than this in the career of French Generals during the last quarter of a century; and we see no reason to doubt its literal truth. The secession and imperialist journals of France have indulged in a good deal of rhodomontade about the severe measures of Gen. BUTLER in the governance of New-Orleans; but let them contrast his just and honorable severity with the infamous deeds of such men as ST. ARNAUD, PELISSIER, and, to cap the climax, FOREY.

NASHVILLE.

The City—Streets—Contrabands—Army Feeling Toward Them.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 1863.

Nashville must have been a quiet, shady, respectable Southern City once, with a number of very handsome residences embowered in trees, or surrounded with neat gardens. It is prettily situated on the hills by the Cumberland; its public buildings, far more pretentious than the town, are very handsome and imposing, and the view from the Capitol over the hills and valleys of Tennessee, is beautiful. But at present the city is nothing but a garrison town. Everything is appropriated for the soldiers. From the windows of elegant private residences may be seen protruding the slouched hats and cigars of our officers: guards patrol the verandahs, orderlies stand before the gateways, soldiers fill up the deserted warehouses, even the churches are turned into hospitals, and the huge unfinished hotel, said to have cost $300,000, (whose owner offered his whole property, worth $5,000,000, for the use of the Rebel Government,) is now crowded to the very top as barracks. Barricades still remain in some of the streets, a witness of the struggle which was expected. Soldiers are quartered in the City Hall and in the Capitol; and through the principal streets there is at all hours of the day and night an incessant rumble and tramp of army wagons, cavalry, led horses, marching infantry, scouts, orderlies, sutlers' wagons, troops of mules, officers and soldiers, and artillery, apparently without name or end.

From the Capitol, can be seen all over the country, on every hill and in the valleys, the tents of our camps.

Fortifications, earthworks and forts are going up on every side, to protect this the great garrison-town of the frontier. The Capitol itself is guarded with artillery and a stockade. This is a spacious and cool building, ornamented with exquisite native marble, and built of the beautiful shaded limestone of Tennessee. Here is going on a great deal of the military and civil business of this department.

Here come all the citizens and people from the country who want passes, or who desire to take the oath of allegiance; here Gov. JOHNSON is carrying on his multifarious affairs; here the officers of the military Government are transacting their appropriate business, and here the Courts-martial meet.

The interior shows a most lively and motley throng at any hour of the day.

A number of the wealthy citizens of Nashville have entirely abandoned the city, others who are Secessionists have remained in the utmost seclusion and poverty. Mrs. POLK, I understood, still occupied her house—the tomb of the Ex-President guarding the place from disturbance. Union people are fast coming in and filling the houses and places of business, so that Nashville will resume the character it had before the war fairly broke out, of a loyal and national city.

The condition of the town, however, does no credit to loyal officials. The streets even surpass those of New-York in accumulated filth, dirt and garbage, and, under this tropical sun, steam with odious exhalations.

Some Gen. BUTLER is anxiously called for by all who are obliged to endure the squares or streets of Nashville. Another special want is of a decent hotel. Coming from the Galt House in Louisville, perhaps the best kept house in the whole country, the contrast is forcible. I was recommended to the Sewanee House as "the only one where clean sheets are certain to be given!" That was its only recommendation. Otherwise the traveler finds bad cookery, a table like that of sixpenny restaurants, dirt, vermin, incivility, and disorder—all for $2 50 per day. The other hotels are said to be worse. If only some enterprising person would set up here a first-class hotel, he might make his fortune in three years! The travel is immense.

THE CONTRABANDS.

One of the most pleasing sights in Nashville are the contrabands; a respectable, orderly, well-mannered folk, who do their work faithfully and make no disturbance. They seemed prone to work less briskly than our white laborers, but more steadily. The officer overseeing some large squads at work on the fortifications of the city, assured me that they accomplished quite as much as any white laborers. The saving in pay, from the lower wages of the negroes over white labor, amounts, I am assured by high authority, to a *thousand dollars a day* to the Department of the Cumberland.

It is a remarkable fact that along with the occupation of the city by Union forces, the negroes at once begun to open schools *for themselves.* I met companies of neatly-dressed, bright little black children going regularly to school. A book-seller says that he sold more spelling-books in a short time than he has done before for years in Nashville. The negroes are already organized into pioneers and laborers in ROSECRANS' army, and will be, shortly, into regiments of infantry or cavalry, as more come in. Every day the pathetic little bands of refugees, wearily working toward liberty, are brought within the lines from Georgia or Alabama.

The slaveholding families are anxiously considering the subject of "help" now—whether they are to be exposed to the eternally-changing households of our Northern families, or whether they can keep their servants a long time under wages. So far as I have conversed with them, there does not seem to be as much vexation at the loss of their slaves as might be expected. Those who have lands, hope that the loss of the laborers will be more than made up by the increased price of land under the new immigration which they confidently expect.

And then, even if with no higher principle, all have bowed themselves to a great revolution, which they see to be inevitable.

The feeling of the army toward the negroes, I think, has reached a sound, healthy condition—that is, it is mostly indifference, such as they might feel toward white laborers and refugees. As soldiers, I think they would respect them, for Milliken's Bend and Port Hudson have settled the opinion of the army that "negroes will fight." How clear it is that the only path of the negro toward a recognition of his manhood will be through blood. Nothing but hard blows will do away with the vulgar prejudice against him, as a creature without the courage or the nature of a white man.

The army, it must be remembered, has become intensely anti-rebel, and, so far, Anti-Slavery. A great change has passed over it during three years of war, and it has learned to hate with bitter hatred the institution which has brought such ruin and disaster upon the country. This revolution in opinion was expressed to me recently by an officer in language more terse than reverent: "I was an out-and-out Breckinridge Democrat once, Sir; but now, Sir, I am an Abolitionist, by ——; and not only that, Sir, but I am a —— Abolitionist."

I regret to hear, from trustworthy sources, that the contrabands in the western part of the State within our lines, and especially those further down on the Mississippi are suffering much from want of proper food, medicine and sanitary arrangements. The enlisted negroes are doing very well, but the negro camps of refugees—women, old men and children—are in a sad condition; disease and disorder prevailing, and the poor creatures dying by the hundreds. No one seems to have any supervision over or concern for them. What is needed is some sanitary officer, who should be authorized to *compel* a proper camp police among the negroes, and who could provide when needed suitable food and medicines.

We trust that the "Emancipation Commission" will look into this matter when their journeys extend to Tennessee. C. L. B.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Increase of Desertions from Lee's Army.

The Losses Greater than the Accessions.

Gen. Hooker to Resume Active Service on the 1st of September.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

DESERTIONS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Private information received to-day agrees with our own, already telegraphed, that LEE's army is daily decreasing in strength—the number of desertions from it outnumbering the conscripts daily joining it. At no previous period of the war has there been so great a disposition manifested to desert from it. All the deserters who come this way tell the same tale. They number now four or five times as many as ever before, and by far the greater portion of them are natives. They unite in declaring that nine-tenths of those who are now deserting LEE make for their respective homes, instead of coming this way. They also say that the feeling that the rebel cause is lost is universal in the rebel army of Virginia.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER, with a patriotic concession of his pride to his sense of duty as a soldier, offers to accept any respectable command where he can meet the enemies of his country. He will probably resume active service in the field about the 1st of September. He may have a separate command; if not, he will command a corps in the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. JAMES WADSWORTH, of New-York, will probably be detached from his division in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty in a field where the first fruits of his command will be an immense and speedy addition of black troops to the National Army.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

The First and Second United States Sharpshooters are to be filled up to the maximum number at once from drafted men and veteran volunteers, who can do the shooting required by General Orders for this branch of the service, viz.: A "string" of five consecutive shots, not exceeding twenty-five inches, with a "target" rifle; distance, 200 yards at rest. Or the same "string," with open sights, at 100 yards, at rest. The States from which the regiments are to be recruited are Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Drafted men from the above-named States, who are desirous of joining this arm of the service can do so by furnishing an affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace, that they have made the target specified above, and presenting the same to the Commandant of the rendezvous on their arrival. Men who have seen not less than nine months' service, and have received an honorable discharge, desiring to enlist in the Sharpshooters, can do so by applying to the Provost-Marshal of their District, or to the authorities designated by the Governors for recruiting veteran volunteers, and furnishing the affidavit of shooting required above. They will be mustered in as sharpshooters, and receive the $402 bounty allowed by the Government, and will be accredited to the quotas of their respective States as specified in General Order 191, War Department current series. All recruits, whether drafted men or volunteers, will address Col. H. BERDAN, New-York, who has been ordered from the field to superintend this work. They will furnish a copy of the affidavit required, their address, and the probable time when they will be in the rendezvous, together with the place of rendezvous, that the proper steps may be taken to forward them to their regiments. The sharpshooters are armed with splendid breech-loading rifles, costing $43 apiece, and the above affords a fine chance for men who desire to join a corps where their skill with the rifle will be appreciated and made effective by a good weapon.

COL. RICE PROMOTED.

The well earned and long deserved commission of Brigadier-General was to-day given to that hero of many fights, Col. RICE, of the New-York Forty-fourth.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Several hundred prisoners of war were removed to-day from Baltimore to Point Lookout, where they will remain until exchanged. There are now several thousand rebels imprisoned at Point Lookout.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

CHARLESTON.

Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here to-day as earnestly hopeful of the combined naval and military operations, but they do not mention any time for the reduction of Fort Sumter, &c., as promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents. The work being heavy and requiring the utmost skill and caution, they, with a full appreciation of all the difficulties, purposely refrain from exciting expectations of an immediate and complete victory, nor are speedy results of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington, who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanding officers.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The act to provide a National currency, &c., authorizes the employment of the National Banking Associations created under it as depositories of the internal revenue. As such employment involves the duty of requiring adequate security for the amounts deposited, the Secretary of the Treasury has come to the conclusion to ask from the national banks desiring to receive such deposits to place in the Treasury of the United States six per cent. bonds to an amount equal to ten per cent. of their capital stock, and to give the bond of the Directors and others to an amount equal to their capital stock, as security for the punctual payment of all lawful checks for deposits. Inasmuch, however, as a number of banks have been organized, and as yet are without circulation, Secretary CHASE proposes to direct deposits to be made with such on receiving from them the consent of their respective Boards of Directors, that the bonds already deposited as security for circulation may be held as security for deposits, leaving the additional bonds as well as the bond of the directors and others to be given afterward at any time before the furnishing of circulation. Should the associations prefer, instead of giving a joint bond equal to the capital stock, to give separate bonds of directors and stockholders, each for not less than one-tenth of the capital stock, and equal to it in their aggregate amount, there can be no objections to such separate bonds being accepted instead of a joint bond. If good reason shall appear, the conclusions of the Secretary will be modified.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

The Navy Department is informed that the bark *Gem of the Sea* captured in July last the schooner *Georgia*, of Nassau, off the coast of Florida.

Capt. WALKER, of the steamship *De Soto*, reports the seizure by him of the schooner *Lady Maria* for violation of the blockade. She was sailing under a provincial certificate of registry, dated Havana, May May 11, 1863, and signed by J. G. CRAWFORD, Acting-Consul General of Cuba. She was cleared from St. Mark's for Havana. Her cargo consisted of 104 bales of cotton.

Lieut.-Commanding McDOUGAL, of the steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, says, "While cruising in the vicinity of Cape San Blas, he found on and in the vicinity of the beach 138 bales of cotton, which had evidently been washed ashore only a short time before it was discovered."

The steamer *R. B. Cuyler* chased a rebel steamer some distance to the westward off Cape San Blas, and in efforts to escape, the latter threw part of her cargo overboard, supposed to be the cotton alluded to by the Commander of the *Hendrick Hudson*.

The *De Soto* chased a rebel steamer, which was obliged to throw off her cotton of 117 bales, in order to effect her escape. The cotton was picked up by the *De Soto*.

The steamer *Fort Henry* captured on the coast of Florida 22 bales of cotton, and 8 contrabands.

TRADE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

W. P. MELLEN, Esq., Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department for the Valley of the Mississippi, arrived here this evening. After consultation between him and Secretary CHASE, such amended regulations concerning trade in the Southwest will be published as the condition of affairs in that section will admit of.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Information from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says there is no change or indications of a change of position. Advices concur that the rebel forces around Culpepper have been reduced to Gen. A. P. HILL's command, while Gens. LONGSTREET and EWELL have moved southward—probably to Fredericksburgh.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Railroad Casualty in South Brooklyn.

A CAR PRECIPITATED OVER A BRIDGE—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

A deplorable accident occurred at Hamilton-avenue bridge shortly after 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, which resulted in the death of two persons and to the injury of several others. It appears that the draw of the bridge was open for the purpose of passing a boat through the canal, and this being unperceived by the driver of car No. 119, which was coming from Greenwood to the city, the horses were driven overboard, dragging the car with them into the creek. The passengers in the car were Rev. WM. C. SHANNON, a blind Clergyman, who was on his return from Fort Hamilton, where he had conducted religious exercises during the early part of the evening. He was accompanied by a lad named THOMAS STEWART, aged 14 years. They were in the rear of the car, and both were drowned. Mr. SHANNON's family, consisting of wife and sister, reside at No. 119 Degraw-street; he has no children. The other passenger was Mr. HENRY C. HUDSON, residing in Ninth-street, near Third-avenue; he was standing near the driver, on the front platform; both were precipitated into the creek. Mr. HUDSON was severely injured about the head and face, and sustained a dangerous cut on the arm, by which an artery was severed. The conductor was inside the car, and as it went over the bridge he was thrown with great force through one of the windows, by which means he was enabled to escape, although badly cut about the hands and face. The driver, JOHN FERRIL, was slightly injured by falling headlong into the creek, but succeeded in making his way to shore unaided. One of the horses attached to the car was drowned—the other was saved; the car was shattered to pieces. The creek, at the place where the accident occurred, is about 150 feet wide, and the water about 20 feet deep at high tide. The water at the spot where the car fell is about 7 feet in depth. The bodies of the unfortunate victims were recovered and given in charge of their friends. The cause of the accident is said to be the absence of light—there being no lamp on the Gowanus side of the bridge.

Coroner BENNETT proceeded to investigate the case yesterday morning, and after empanneling a jury examined the following witnesses:

John Ferril, the driver of car No. 199, testified that the accident occurred after 10 o'clock in the evening; he was going toward the ferry; the team was on a slow trot at the time the car ran off the bridge; did not discover that the draw was open at the time; had no notice of the bridge being turned; there was no lamp on the side that he was approaching; checked the horses to a walk, but in time to avoid the accident; there were five men and a boy on the car; drank four times to-day.

John Angiem, the bridge-tender, testified that he was on the bridge at the time of the accident, which occurred about 9 o'clock; the bridge was turned; had just let a canal-boat through, and was about turning it back; heard the car coming and saw the lights; hallooed to the driver at the top of my voice, to look out and not run overboard; James Williams also hallooed; the first thing I saw the car was overboard; the signal light was burning its full extent at the time; think I could see the cars fifty yards from the bridge; there is but one lamp on the bridge, and that is on the city side; it stands about ten yards from the draw; there's no other means to tell that the bridge is open except by this lamp; it is a colored light; it is lit on dark nights, never gave a better light than it did last night.

Francis Hunt, the conductor of car No. 199, testified—That the accident occurred about twenty minutes to ten o'clock; did not hear any alarm; did not think the car slackened its pace before coming to the bridge; had been a conductor six months; passed the bridge frequently when there was no light; two men and a boy were on the car; did not notice that the driver was under the influence of liquor.

Peter Hickey testified—That he was on the bridge at the time of the accident; heard Mr. Angiem call out to the driver to stop, and commenced closing the bridge; witness had hold of the lever.

H. E. Hagar and *Thomas Clare*, conductor and driver, coming from the opposite direction, testified—That they heard the alarm, and, stopping to ascertain the cause, saw that the car had fallen into the creek. Their evidence threw no additional light upon the cause of the accident.

With the examinations of these witnesses the investigation was adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The car still lies in the creek, and the vicinity was visited by large numbers of persons yesterday.

It was reported that other persons than those named had lost their lives, but it appears that such was, fortunately, not the case.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE AND THE DRAFT.—At a meeting of the Kings County Democratic Union General Committee, held at their headquarters last evening, the Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Committee in reference to the course of GOV. SEYMOUR touching the conscription, &c., reported the following through the Chairman, Mr. WM. M. PARKS. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Regular Democratic Union General Committee of the County of Kings, that the Democratic party is now and always has been in favor of a restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, believing that the provisions of the Constitution, faithfully administered, are ample to secure the just rights of every citizen.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of restoring the Union as it was, and maintaining the Constitution as it is, and not for the purpose of enforcing emancipation, or other illegal proclamations, or placing or continuing in power such satraps as BURNSIDE, SCHENCK or HASCALL, and enabling them, by a perversion of their power, to control elections in loyal States—the Democratic party is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and while we would, for the purpose specified, and for that purpose only, carry the sword in one hand, in the other we would extend to our misguided brethren of the South the olive branch of peace, and urge them to end a war which, as it progresses, must increase in cruelty and exhaustion, by a return to the Union of their fathers, assuring them for ourselves, and for the Democratic party of this country, that all the rights of person and property guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States shall be preserved and secured to them.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is now, as it has always been, the party in favor of obedience to and the enforcement of all laws, whether odious or not, seeking its remedy for unjust legislation at the ballot-box, and for unconstitutional legislation before the Courts.

Resolved, That while the recent correspondence between the Governor of the State of New-York and the President of the United States shows that gross frauds have been committed in enrolling citizens under the Conscription act, which frauds were, it is believed, committed for partisan purposes, and while by a large mass of citizens the Conscription law is believed to be unconstitutional, yet, until it is so decided by the Courts, it is the duty of all citizens to submit to the same.

Resolved, That the promise of His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, reiterated in his last proclamation, that every citizen of this State shall be protected in the exercise of his right to cause the constitutionality of the Conscription act to be tested, entitles him to the gratitude and thanks of every conservative citizen.

Recapture of the Escaped Pirates of the Tacony.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The rebel prisoners who lately effected their escape from Fort Warren, landed at Rockport, on Cape Ann, yesterday afternoon, but before any steps could be taken for their capture, had put off again in their boat, going toward Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The yacht *Sparkle*, with an armed crew, sailed from this port at noon to-day in pursuit of the Tacony prisoners who escaped from Fort Warren.

LATER.—The steamer *New-Brunswick*, just come in, spoke the revenue cutter *J. C. Dobbin*, outside, with the three Tacony prisoners on board, who escaped from Boston yesterday, and whom she had captured off the Isle of Shoals with their yacht. Collector JEWETT dispatched the cutter yesterday, and also two volunteer yachts to-day, heavily armed in pursuit.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, in Carrolton, Carrol County, was robbed at 1½ o'clock this morning by about sixteen men in uniform, who represented themselves as belonging to SCOTT's rebel cavalry. They were first discovered by Mr. CRAWFORD, Cashier, who lives in the rear of the Bank, on whom they fired, driving him back into his house. After removing all the money from the vault and burning the papers therein, they mounted their horses and started off in the direction of Owen County.

The amount of money stolen is $100,000 in gold and silver, and $30,000 in paper money.

Every effort is being made to capture the robbers.

The Twenty-third Connecticut Homeward Bound.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

The Twenty-third Connecticut Volunteers are homeward bound. C. D. WORDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER Truss," is the only truss made that will cure hernia or rupture radically. It is light, clean and easy. Acting on a liver it produces no pressure on the back or cord. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Corn, Bunions, Inflamed Nails, Enlarged joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Ladies for Long Branch and the Various watering places, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes
FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

HYATT—BENNETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 20, by Rev. Mr. Mansfield, A. L. HYATT to Mrs. MARTHA A. BENNETT, daughter of the late Charles B. Smith, of Portland, Me.

☞ Portland papers please copy.

DIED.

BERRIEN.—Triumphant, on Thursday, Aug. 20, WILLIAM S. BERRIEN, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

CHANFRAU.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, MEHITABLE CHANFRAU, relict of Raymond Chanfrau, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her son, Peter F. Chanfrau, No. 98 Garden-st., Hoboken, this day, (Friday,) the 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Saturday, the 22d, by the 10 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad.

CAFFERTY.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, BELLA T., youngest daughter of James H. and Elizabeth Cafferty.

CHASE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 20, SARAH ELLEN, wife of William D. Chase, and daughter of Rev. J. S. Ebaugh, D. D.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's papers.

EICHLER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, of disease contracted on the Chickahominy in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, Capt. H. G. O. EICHLER, Fifth New-York Vols., (Duryee's Zouaves.)

His friends and the officers and members of Duryee's Zouaves are requested to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 21 Chrystie-st.

FAIRCHILD.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 20, of dysentery, CLARK H. FAIRCHILD, youngest son of Benjamin P. and Caroline Fairchild, aged 6 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

FARRAND.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, ANN, relict of the late Joseph Farrand, of this City, aged 76 years.

Funeral at Stratford this day, (Friday,) at 3 P. M.

GILLEN.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, LETITIA, daughter of John and Eliza Gillen, aged 13 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 1½ Allen-st.

HOPKINS.—In Westmoreland, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 17, of dropsy on the brain, EDWARD BEATTY, only child of the late James H. and Fannie L. Hopkins, and grandson of James Beatty, of this City, aged 8 months and 23 days.

"As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away."

HICKS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19, of typhoid fever, contracted at Port Hudson, Capt. HENRY H. HICKS, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth regiment N. Y. S. V., Second battalion Duryee Zouaves, and son of the late John H. Hicks, of New-York, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at Vanderbilt's Landing to meet the 9 o'clock boat from the South Ferry.

MUIRHEID.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 18, after a short illness, Mrs. AMY MUIRHEID, wife of William Muirheid, aged 67 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 57 Grand-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Hunterdon County, N. J., Chenango County, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

MEEKER.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 20, MARY, wife of Samuel Meeker, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ROSS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, WILLIAM T. ROSS, formerly of this City, aged 42 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 2 Washington-place, in Newark, N. J., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Interment to be made at Greenwood Cemetery.

SCOFIELD.—In Walden, Orange County, on Monday, Aug. 17, CHARLES SQUIRE, son of Augustus F. and Catharine C. Scofield, in the 26th year of his age.

ST. JOHN.—At the residence of Isaac De Forest, at Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARCUS DE FOREST ST. JOHN, son of the late Deacon George and Mary St. John, of Norwalk, Conn., aged 18 years.

STEVENS.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, GEORGE FREDERICK, son of Frederick and Catherine Stevens, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, River Road, East Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad bridge.

TOLERTON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, HARRISON P. TOLERTON, aged 49 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, David L. McKee, No. 202 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Friday,) Aug. 21, at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITE.—At Cherry Valley, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 16, EDITH LOOMIS WHITE, infant daughter of Loomis L. and Emma Worth White, aged 1 year and 13 days.

POLITICAL.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Conference Committees appointed from the Republican Association, the Loyal National League, and People's Union, of the Eighteenth Ward, held on Thursday evening, in pursuance of a call of the Union State Committee, the following gentlemen were nominated to be voted for on Friday evening, Aug. 21, 1863, as Delegates and Alternates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 2d September, 1863:

Republican—Delegate, Hon. George Opdyke; Alternate, Wm. Laimbeer, Esq.

National Loyal League—Delegate, Robt. B. Rosevelt; Alternate, Dr. A. Hawley Heath.

People's Union—Delegate, Waldo Hutchings; Alternate, Elbert Robinson.

The members of the above Associations are invited to attend the Primary Election to be held at the rooms of the Republican Central Committee, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1863.

Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

A. A. VALENTINE,
Chairman Joint Committee.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Association will convene at headquarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the District Convention, which Convention elects delegates to the Republican Union State Convention. Union men intending to support Union State nominations are invited to attend. ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.

WM. PATTERSON, C. N. YOEMAN, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, for the purpose of electing a Committee to choose delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 2.

Polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN LEWIS, President.

ISAAC HICKS, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 7 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of electing delegates to an Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 7½ o'clock, and close at 9½ o'clock. By order,
THOMAS OUTWATER, President.

W. A. SYMES, A. J. MOORE, } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the XIIth Ward Republican Association held at Farrington's Hall, corner 3d-av. and 125th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., for the purpose of electing three Delegates and three Alternates to the Union and Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
WM. DUNNING, President.

JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, and all citizens of the Thirteenth Ward who are willing to pledge themselves to support the Union nominations to be made at Syracuse on the 2d of September, 1863, are invited to meet with us, at M. O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing by ballot, delegates to represent the Ward in the Assembly District Convention, to elect Delegates to the State Convention.
EPES E. ELLERY, President.

JAS. M. McCARTIN, RICHARD CASSIDY, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Republican Central Committee, the Republican and Union Association, of the Fourteenth Ward, will meet at their headquarters, No. 375 Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1863, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fourth and Sixth Assembly District Conventions. Polls open from 7½ until 9½ o'clock.
JOHN FITCH, President.

WM. H. MILLER, DAN'L S. DUVALL, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1863, at the Sinclair House, No. 754 Broadway, for the purpose of electing a delegate from each Election District, whose duty it will be to elect three delegates and three alternates to represent the Assembly District in the Union and Republican State Convention, to be held in Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863. Polls open at 7½, and close at 9½ o'clock P. M.
E. C. BENEDICT, President.

T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Dingeldein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on FRIDAY, 21st inst., for the purpose of electing three Delegates and three Alternates to the Republican Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 2d of September. Polls open from 7½ A. M. to 9½ P. M.
WM. H. DECAMP, President.

ALLAN COOPER, CYRUS T. FROST, } Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Association will be held at Golden's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
D. B. DWIRE, President.

GEO. GRUNDY, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Central Committee, an election for three Delegates and three Alternates to the Syracuse Convention will be held, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at Lincoln Hall. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M.
JOHN WAITE, President.

JAMES L. HASTIE, Secretary.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a Primary election on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1863, at the corner of Beekman and William sts., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M.
WM. BUCKLEY, President.

M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE XXIID Ward Republican Association will be held at their Hall, No. 687 8th-av., THIS EVENING, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Union and Republican Convention at Syracuse, on Sept. 2.
J. A. MARTIN, President.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—IN PURSUANCE of a call of the Central Committee, a meeting of the XXIId Ward Republican Association will be held at No. 683 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, to elect delegates to the Syracuse Convention. The poll will be open from 7½ P. M. to 9½ P. M.
ADNAH UNDERHILL, President.

ROBERT PATERSON, Secretary.

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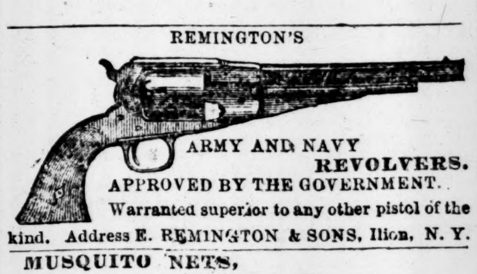

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TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few of the many testimonials received, and are submitted with confidence; others, as well as references to parties of the highest respectability, residing in this City, will be cheerfully furnished on application.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.
Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross-eyes, with perfect success. The eyes which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight.
DAVID SELLING,
No. 89 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.
O. O. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.
A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.
Dr. Lighthill—
SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly,
JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.
From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.
P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put myself under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor New-York *Teacher*.
ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1862.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.
V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.
I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.
FRANCIS GOULDY.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.
I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.
J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.
DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

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FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1863.

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The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them for 25 cents, for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.
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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

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Office of the Del., Lack. & Wst'rn R. R. Co., No. 35 William-st., New-York, Aug. 15, 1863.

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This Company will hold their Seventh Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of September next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

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Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton, within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

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By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of

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R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Aug. 12, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

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BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of

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GROCERIES,
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Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

Dan'l H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize brig *Delta*, consisting of about 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground salt.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, pianos, &c., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite covered in moquette, carved black walnut library or dining-room suite in blue reps, black walnut bookcase, carved oak bedstead, rosewood hat-stand, mahogany washstands, mahogany bureaus, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, mahogany sofas and rockers covered in hair cloth, mahogany chairs covered in hair cloth, mahogany card-tables, silver plated-ware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Worcester, of New-York; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Walker, of Boston. Also, seven rolls of ingrain carpets.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a house and five lots on south side of 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., each 20x100 feet and 11 inches. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., three 5 galls. demijohns old Holland gin, one pipe Holland gin, oak-leaf brandy, one barrel old Bourbon whisky, 2 cases Italian bitters, 1 doz. each.

Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, Washington City, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Corner of G and 22d sts., Washington, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

Clinton B. Osgood, Auctioneer.

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock:

Sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; sound, kind, gentle, in single or double harness.

Sorrel horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old; sound and kind; free driver, and very fast.

Shifting-top buggies, four and six seat rockaways, doctor's gig, coupé rockaway, park wagon, City built, no-top road wagon, single and double harness, bridles, &c.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 2d day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at Half's Yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *Prince Leopold*, consisting of about 500 barrels Spirits Turpentine.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, as above, a general assortment of fine furniture, suitable for parlors, bedrooms, libraries, dining-rooms and reception rooms, en suite and in separate lots. Also, lounges, easy chairs, library and secretary bookcases, etageres, wardrobes, side-boards, extension-tables, French plate pier mirror, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE TO SELL, AND HOUSE TO LET, in 73d-st., near 3d-av. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of 73d-st. and 3d-av., the entire furniture of the house, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, rich carpets, mirrors, rosewood and mahogany furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre and card tables, wardrobes, bookcases, cottage furniture, richly carved do., hair mattresses, china and glassware, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

N. B.—The furniture is nearly new and in good order, and the lease of house until May next will be sold at the same time.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME VILLAGE RESIdence; excellent outbuildings and 17½ acres of land, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Location 18 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad. To any person desiring a healthy and pleasant residence with quick and frequent communication with New-York, the above offers rare inducements. Price $15,000; two-thirds may remain on mortgage if required. Apply to JOHN WEBBER, Esq., No. 233 Grand-st., Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE— With twenty acres of land, highly cultivated, situated three miles from Morristown, N. J. House is large and convenient, grounds well shaded, an abundance of fine fruit, and the best spring-water. Any person desiring a valuable property, thoroughly improved, can obtain particulars by addressing, over their own signature, NASH, Box No. 2,545 Post-office, New-York

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Benj. S. Pier, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of

WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—FIFTY ACRES 25 miles from New-York, 3½ from Erie Railway; small house, good barn, cow-house and granary; plenty fruit, wood and water. Inquire at No. 269 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

COTTAGE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 1 Phillip's-row, Skillman-st., north of Myrtle-av., 8 rooms, with gas, water, fruit, &c. Rent, $20 per month. Possession immediate. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, TO RENT OR LEASE, a moderate-sized, modern built brick or brown-stone house, with gas, water, bath, &c. Any person having property of above description, pleasantly located, may find a good tenant, with satisfactory references, by addressing, with particulars and locality, X. Y. Z. Box No. 3,006 Post-office, New-York.

PARTIES HAVING UNFURNISHED houses they want rented will please send a list to No. 3 Pine-st., stating location, price and duration of lease.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WANTED TO HIRE—A 25-FOOT HOUSE between 4th and 7th-avs., and between 14th and 40th sts.; rent not to exceed $1,500. Address E. C., Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, WEST of Court-st., a small house with modern improvements. Address C., Box No. 1,954 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ABOUT 15th September, by a gentleman and wife, in a modern house, with a private family; two rooms, second story, front, unfurnished, (except carpets,) and containing water and gas; permanent, if suited; terms reasonable. Replies, to receive attention, must contain full particulars. Address, for one week, B., Box No. 4,162 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY ABOUT THE 1ST OF October next, for a young gentleman and wife, either in a private family or with a few select boarders; one room and a bedroom adjoining, unfurnished; accommodations to be first-class; location between 10th-st. and 34th-st., convenient to the 6th-av. cars. Satisfactory reference given. Address W. H. W., No. 308 West-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board; terms moderate; at No. 230 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 102 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERZABEK, Proprietor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE, THREE BOILERS, twenty-one Chaser's burr stones, crackers, belting, feed cutter; lot of tools for sale, to remove within 10 days. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 53 Prince-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

LEATHER.—600 SIDES OF BLACK BRIDLE, Wax, Upper and Grain Leather; 300 dozens Black Morocco of various kinds. For sale by C. W. TROTTER, No. 2 Jacob-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.

Wanted, capital to complete 20 miles, already graded, bridged, and ready for the superstructure, at the eastern terminus of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad.

This road, 279 miles in length, runs through the best and most fertile portion of the State of Minnesota, and a Land Grant of 3,840 acres per mile is secured to the Company by act of Congress, a large and valuable portion of which will come at once into market on the completion of the above 20 miles.

These lands are readily taken up at from $10@$15 per acre, and it is believed that, independent of the rest of the line, this 20 miles (from La Crosse, Wis., to Houston City, Min.,) would be immediately remunerative. The lands are free from taxation until resold.

Maps, plans and further information will be given on application to C. W. THOMPSON and T. B. STODDARD, Commissioners, at the office of P. M. Myers & Co., No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
MARINE AND FIRE,
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,—Authorized by letters patent, dated July 21, 1863, and issued under the Act of Congress, "To provide a National Currency."

This Bank is now open for active business, including loaning of money, receiving deposits, buying and selling Exchange, advancing money on short or long time on securities, and respectfully offers its services to its correspondents and the public in all matters connected with a general banking business.

It will also deal in Government Securities of all kinds, buying and selling them on favorable terms.

Purchasers of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds can be supplied on demand.

All correspondence and orders by mail will meet with prompt and careful attention.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

Samuel C. Thompson, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—New-York, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS,	O. DE FOREST GRANT,

and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318.....$87,920 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022....250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416.......5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023.....8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

Office of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company, Watertown, Aug. 15, 1863.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.

Signed,
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.—An installment of $80 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company will please deposit their bonds in the hands of CHARLES MORAN, No. 10 Wall-st., to be used in the purchase of the road.

New-York, July 27, 1863.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.

ASSETS.....$675,000

New-York, Aug. 18, 1863.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending July 31, 1863, to dealers entitled to participate in the profits. Certificates will be ready for delivery on 15th October next.

Also an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. on outstanding Scrip of the Company, payable in cash Oct. 15. Also a semi-annual cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a

SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax.

By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Chicago, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

Office of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Co., No. 1 Pine-st.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, July 23, 1863.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., New-York, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Office of Assist. Com.-Gen'l of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

For delivery on 7th of September, 1863:

563 barrels first quality new MESS PORK, or PRIME MESS PORK, to be full salted, 200 pounds meat, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

12,500 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SHOULDERS.

12,500 pounds first quality canvassed sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon and hams are to be packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops; or if in bulk, may be delivered at such points in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, as may be designated.

1,298 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,414 bushels of first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, sixty pounds to the bushel, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined with green hickory.

100,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

12,300 pounds first quality No. 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered head lined flour barrels.

137,500 pounds prime RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of four styles, as follows:

1. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each, like sample to be seen at this office.

3. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4. Roasted and ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

369,125 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

1,250 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whiskey, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whiskey Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered.

2,500 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelve.

25,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant ordor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

1,250 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantity as may be required during the month of September; 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

5,950 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

2,500 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

2,500 gallons mixed PICKLES in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized Cucumbers, two gallons green Peppers, and two gallons Onions.

For delivery on the 14th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 21st of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

For delivery on the 28th of September, 1863, the same quantity as above.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Sugar, Candies, Salt and Dried Fruit must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.

Proposals endorsed "Proposals for Six per cent. Bonds" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

Executive Committee Office, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 20, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on Thursday, the 27th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Army Blankets of domestic manufacture.
Cavalry Boots, sewed.
Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey.
Hats, trimmed.
Knit Drawers.
Forage Caps.
India Rubber Poncho Blankets.
Common Tents of linen or cotton Duck.
Wall Tents and flies of linen or cotton Duck.
Drums.
Drum Slings.
Drum Heads Snare.
Drum Heads Batter.
Drum Sticks, Pairs.
Drum Cords.
Drum Stick Carriages.
Drum Snares, sets.
Drum Cases.
Fifes.
Mess Pans.
Mosquito Bars, single.
National Colors.
Regimental Colors.
Cavalry Standards.

Bidders will state in their proposals whether the articles they propose to deliver, will conform to the standard samples in this office, or to be made of materials to be submitted by them; if the latter, a sample must accompany their bids. They will also state the number of the articles they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Blankets," "Cavalry Boots, sewed," "Cavalry Trousers, sky-blue kersey," or other of the above articles they may wish to furnish, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, Seventh-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 31st inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

200 tons, more or less, of Red Ash Coal, egg size, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as it may be required within the next eight months.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

Office of Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Office of Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building a house, 116 Leonard-street, for the use of Engine Company No. 21.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 19, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 Gramercy Park, June 25, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Bank Department State of New-York, Albany, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Superintendent.

m13-law6m.F.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LLOYD GLOVER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1863.

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator.

jy 10-1aw 6mF*

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms.

H. W. SAGE & CO.,
foot of East 32d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT RIGHT TO BE SOLD FOR America, of two most valuable machines for the manufacture of an article of enormous consumption, and now in operation in one of the largest Wax Wood and Fusee manufactories in England. These machines are for filling and dipping matches, inexpensive and self-acting, the use of which in manufacturing at least 800 per cent. in labor alone can be saved, independent of a further 10 per cent. in material. The advantages gained by working these machines are the absence of a phosphorous disease, great saving of labor and material, and the most inexperienced can work them. Address BELL & BLACK, No. 15 Bow-lane, Cheapside, London.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us.

Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
LARGE CASH BOUNTIES PAID.

Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., (second floor,) Philadelphia.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED—AND THE HIGHest bounty paid at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Men liable to draft not taken. Also wanted, men for the navy; three months advance paid.

HENRY JAMES, Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Headquarters, Provost-Marshal's Office, Fourth Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 19, 1863.

DESERTERS.—The attention of all citizens is called to section 24 of the "Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," which is in the words following:

Sec. 24. "*And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure, or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall *harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter*—or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof; and any Captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier, as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the order of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding $1,000, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months."

The number of deserters from the United States Army from regiments now in the field, disguised and employed in this District, will cause the law in relation to employing or concealing them to be rigorously enforced, and all are warned against violating the preceding section.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth District.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.—FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with section six of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders, as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Fourth District of the State of New-York, under this, the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said Fourth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned the said district, and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed,
[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Board of Enrollment in the Fourth District of the State of New-York is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces, in the said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the First Sub-district, 489 men; to the Second, 181; to the Third, 249; to the Fourth, 421; to the Fifth, 623; to the Sixth, 347; to the Seventh, 755.

These are the quotas of the Sub districts, with fifty per cent. added.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

This order, made in accordance with the letter of the President to Gov. Seymour, dated Aug. 7, 1863:

Headquarters, Provost-Marshal's Office, Fourth Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 20, 1863.

In compliance with the above order, the draft in the Fourth Congressional District will commence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 27 Chambers-st.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District, New-York.

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT—SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 6 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Sixth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Sixth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district: and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

("Signed") ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Sixth District of the State of New-York, is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men stated in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the 1st Sub-district, 1,100 men; to the 2d, 794; to the 3d, 1,181.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
("Signed") JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. Seymour, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7.

Headquarters Provost-Marshal, Sixth District of New-York, No. 185 6th-av., New-York, Aug. 17, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Ninth Ward.
Second Sub-District—Fifteenth Ward.
Third Sub-District—Sixteenth Ward.

No excuses for exemption will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

JAMES W. FARR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Sixth District of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle. Agent New-York,

Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from....................$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables....................$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food....................$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations....................$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool....................$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$112 50
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Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin............ $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage............ 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA

will sail from GALWAY, to BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of August, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday to Boston and New-York alternately.

Rates of passage from New-York or Boston to Galway and Liverpool, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin....................$70 and $80
Intermediate....................35
Steerage....................30

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.
D. B. BARTON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau....................$45
Passage money to Havana....................50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.

Passage, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship LOCUST POINT, for New-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 M.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW....................Saturday....................Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON....................Saturday....................Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE....................Saturday....................Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REMITTANCES TO THE OLD COUNTRY.—TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, continue to issue drafts available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates. Parties sending money to their friends should avail themselves of the advantages here offered, and apply as above.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Rooms No. 22 Bond-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $5. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,

Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS',

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Tuesday, Sept. 1. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av.—Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 1s. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH SEMINARY.—THE COURSE of study embraces the English branches, commencing with the rudiments and advancing by regular gradations, as the pupils are duly qualified. Especial care is also given to the study of languages. The domestic arrangements are those required by the usages of good society. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, purposes to open a small private School, on Sept. 14, at 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. Mr. MORRIS may be addressed till Sept. 6, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; after that time at the School as above, and Circulars with terms, references, &c., will be sent on application.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 881 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE P. E. CHURCH, in Philadelphia, will commence its second year on Thursday, Sept. 17, at the new buildings in West Philadelphia. Full and thorough courses of instruction, adapted to candidates for the Diaconate and for the Priesthood, will be given. Students desiring to room and board in the main building, should give notice of their wishes immediately. Board can be obtained in the vicinity, and in Philadelphia, (east of the Schuylkill,) at different prices, from $4 upwards.

The Library, enriched by the books of the late Professor Turner, and by handsome contributions from two or three members of the Church, comprises all the works most needed for study and reference. Application may be made to the undersigned, or to any of the Professors of the Institution. JOHN A. CHILDS, Secretary,
Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 MADison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 17. French boarding and day school for young ladies. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD née de Rochefermoy.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching will receive a few young ladies into a school in her own family and afford every facility for a thorough education. The school is in a pleasant village, a few hours' ride from New-York. Circulars and references at the *Times* Office, and she will receive calls at No. 25 West 18th-st.

A TEACHER OF PIANO AND MELODEON WANTED—To go a short distance into the country; can have twenty scholars. For particulars call at POND'S music-store, No. 547 Broadway, this day, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A FEMALE TEACHer in Union School at Huntington, L. I., as Assistant to the Principal; one qualified to teach French, Latin and the higher branches of mathematics. Address SMITH WOODHULL, Huntington, L. I.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER, &c.—WANTED, by a young lady of experience, a situation either as assistant teacher in a school or as governess in a family; is qualified to teach all the branches of an English education, also Latin and French; references given and required. Address J. W. S., No. 248 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN AS TEACHer of Classics in a boys' boarding-school near Pittsburgh; an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 54, New-Brighton, Penn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN of several years' experience, a situation as teacher; a country school preferred. Address S. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23. THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the steamer SCRANTON, Capt. W. C. WARING, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattenport, will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 20th-st., 8¾. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 2½; New Rochelle, 3½; stopping at all the other landings. Pay no attention to any straggling boats on this line; the SCRANTON is the regular boat and goes without fail. I have run it on Sunday for some years, and not deserted yet.
Capt. W. WARING.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3¾.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
THE INDIANS.
THE INDIANS.
THE INDIANS.
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS.
AHOQUEWAWA.....Signifying.....FLYING CLOUD
HOLTSCOCA.........Signifying.......WHITE BEAR
AHUCHOGGA.........Signifying.........BLUE WING
ANCHUCATA.........Signifying...BIG WINNEBAGO
AHONUNG.........Signifying.........LITTLE FISH
DOSHUNCOCK.........Signifying.........WHITE OTTER
UNCOUJOCHATA.........Signifying.........BIG THUNDER
FEMALES.
ONEQUATA.........Signifying.........PRETTY BIRD
MONAGATIN.........Signifying.........GOOD MOTHER

have already aroused the liveliest interest in the community. Thousands are visiting them daily. Curiosity is still on tiptoe.

MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN
are alike eager to see
THESE RED MEN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.

They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS.

They are on exhibition EVERY DAY from 9 o'clock in the forenoon till 12½ P. M., from 1½ till 6 P. M., and from 7 till 10 in the evening, and will give at intervals various Songs, Dances, and other representations of the peculiarities of their tribes and peoples.

DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT in the Lecture Room they will also appear, and give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.

RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.

Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON.
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES,
THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING,
and also
THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
The civilized world has ever known.
AN AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA. Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions,
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,

which is composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., will give

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

at 3 and 7¾ o'clock. This afternoon and evening they appear in

THE AMUSING COMEDY:
THE RIVAL CAPTAINS;
Or,
HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.
And the
SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE:
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE.

Making the best dramatic entertainment to be found in the City, and all for 25 cents. Children under ten 15 cents.

IRVING HALL—EVERY NIGHT.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
The most wonderful exhibition of the age,
Reproducing photographic and stereoscopic views,
TWENTY-FIVE FEET SQUARE,
of all celebrated places and statuary in the world.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
6 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY.—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

FOR THE CHOLERA BANKS.—THE SEA steamer L. BOARDMAN, accompanied by C. Anderson, the pilot, will make an excursion to the above place on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., leaving Peck-slip at 5½ A. M. Tickets are limited; to be had at No. 71 Bowery or No. 49 Chrystie-st. Fare for the excursion $1 50. Chowder served up free.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *Gov. King* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlaw-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

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SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 534 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over at 10½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF
THE GHOSTS!
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THE GHOSTS!
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
so remarkably illustrated in the
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA,
GRAND SPECTRAL DRAMA,
now nightly witnessed by
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
OF SPELL BOUND AUDITORS,
OF SPELL BOUND AUDITORS,
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
BREATHLESS WITH WONDER AND ADMIRATION,
at the
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
STARTLING AND THRILLING ILLUSION
of what is justly regarded
by the leading savans of Europe, and by the whole scientific world, as
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
as presented every evening in the beatiful romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST. TRUE TO THE LAST.
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS
will appear in their original characters of
GODFREY AND HONORA DULANIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....................Mr. Wm. Wheatley
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE COUNTRY!
Begin at 8; conclude at 10.40.
FRIDAY, Aug. 21, 1863, and every evening.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!
In consequence of previous arrangements, Mr. Wheatley regrets to announce the
CONCLUDING NIGHTS
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which, for the last
THREE MONTHS,
has crowded this magnificent temple of the drama with
DELIGHTED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Mr. COLLINS.
Last week but one of his engagement.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, as
CARRICKFERGUS.
with the songs "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
The Press and Public pronounce the
ACTING PERFECT,
SCENERY UNSURPASSED,
COSTUMES ELEGANT,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS WONDERFUL,
FURNITURE SPLENDID.
MUSIC, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth,
EXCELLENT,
And the GRAND BALLET,
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,
is engaged, and will make his first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. MOORE | Leader..Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1863.
NOW OPEN FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
THOROUGHLY CLEANSED AND RENOVATED.
Positive and decided success of MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
the Great American Actress.
CHARLES SELBY'S new original drama of NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE. Produced with new Scenery, Costumes and Tableaux, from sketches by Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG.
CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.
Carrier, Deputy of Department of Cantal..Mr. T. E. Morris
Lamberty, his Colleague....................Mr. H. Russell
Count de Vallency, a Vendean Nobleman....................Mr. M. A. Lingham
Simeon, a Jacobin—an agent of Carrier's..Mr. Frank Rea
Madame de Boncœur....................Mrs. J. R. Scott
NATALIE JOURDAIN....................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.
Count de Vallency, a Refugee........Mr. M. A. Lingham
Sir Whiffleton Whiffles, a Town Gentleman....................Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Rochfort, an English gentleman....Mr. W. H. Riley
Nathaniel, a confidential servant......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jeremiah Knaggs, a Tailor....................Mr. Charles Hale
Mrs. Dalrymple, a fashionable widow..Mrs. Anna Cowell
Mrs. Knaggs....................Mrs. H. Bland
MRS. ROCHFORT....................Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
THE PROLOGUE—NANTES, 1793.
"THE REIGN OF TERROR."
THE DRAMA—ENGLAND—1803.
ACT I.—"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE STORM."
ACT II.—"THE BURSTING OF THE STORM."
ACT III.—1806.—"MEMORY OF THE PAST."
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF
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The most beautiful Exhibition of the age. Tickets, 25c. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Liberal arrangements made with schools. Doors open at 2½, commencing at 3 o'clock.

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STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

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Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 161 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A first-class 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, has a full iron frame, patent over strung bass, round corners, brilliant and rich tone, beautiful carved case, &c. Cost a few months ago, $475; will be sold for about half its value, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply at No. 114 2d-av., corner 7th-st.

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FALL AND WINTER STYLES
NOW READY, AT WHOLESALE.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
NO. 381 BROADWAY.
N. B.—SCARLET CLOTH CIRCULARS,
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT RETAIL.

WE SHALL INCLUDE IN OUR SALE OF this day,
70 PIECES BLACK TAFFETA SILK,
of a superior quality and just landed.
ALSO,
300 DOZ. OF EXTRA FINISH AND HIGH COST BUCK AND CHAMOIS GLOVES,
together with our usual assortment of
DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, DOMESTICS,
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LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
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N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY.
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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 558 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be FOUND elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, DUNCAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES, elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

For sale cheap a good assortment of carriages and harness, at TAYLOR'S No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. Second-hand carriages taken in exchange, or sold on commission. No charges if not sold.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 7th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AUG. 19, ON THE FERry-boat to Williamsburgh, a small package, containing a handkerchief and a silk elastic stocking. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 136 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Hibernian and the Asia.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The mails by the *Hibernian*, which reached this City yesterday—bringing us files one day later than those before received—furnish us various extracts.

The mails by the *Asia*, whose arrival at Halifax has been already announced, also reached the City late last night. They are two days later than those by the *Hibernian*.

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Times (City Article,) Aug. 1.

In the foreign market attention has to-day been directed chiefly to the Confederate loan, which opened at a further violent decline, and subsequently experienced a partial recovery, the first quotation being 35 to 30 discount, and the last 26 to 24 discount. Although, owing to the speculative foundation of this security, few could have entered into it without a consciousness that they were embarking in a risk either for a great profit or a most terrible loss, the suddenness of the recent fall has undoubtedly been beyond anything for which the holders had generally prepared themselves. History contains few examples of a greater change of prospect than that which has occurred since the commencement of the sweeping and, at first, unresisted invasion of the North by Gen. LEE. If the battle of Gettysburgh has been won by the Confederates, the loan, which a few days previously was largely bought at about one premium, would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fall now witnessed, since there was every symptom that the result would have led to the establishment of the Confederate power in Washington and a prompt adhesion from New-York and Pennsylvania. Those who now suffer, therefore, are not to be reproached for want of sagacity, however much they may have exhibited a want of caution. The example furnished is simply a confirmation of the fearful uncertainties that must beset all investments that depend upon military successes or reverses. On the news of Waterloo, it would have been absurd, for those who had previously bought largely, to boast of the superiority of their judgment over those who had been unfortunate enough to sell. In the present case the operators who were purchasers of the Confederate loan were like persons entering into a battle, to take all its chances, and it must be admitted that these have fallen upon them to the utmost extent that could possibly have been anticipated, the sudden retreat of LEE and the simultaneous fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson constituting an accumulation of disaster rarely paralleled.

The following correspondence with regard to the Confederate Loan has passed between one of the holders and Mr. MCRAE, who acted as agent from the Confederate States for its negotiation:

No. 35 ST. JAMES-PLACE, LONDON, Aug. 5, 1863.

SIR: The present position of the Seven per Cent. Cotton Loan on our Stock Exchange is such as to give anxiety to the holders, of whom I am one. At the same time I, for one, have not lost for a moment the confidence I always had in the ultimate success of the Confederate cause, nor, putting aside this view for the present, do I doubt that the engagements the Confederate Government have entered into with the holders of the bonds of this loan can be and will be faithfully fulfilled.

However, in order to have a clear idea of the position of affairs, I should like to know from you, the accredited agent of this country for the Cotton Loan, some few particulars on the subject:

1. Whether there exists within the Confederate States, in possession of the Government, cotton sufficient to discharge its liabilities on this loan; if so, what amount they possess.

2. Where the cotton is stored and how; and if the taking of Charleston, Mobile and Savannah by the Northern army will cause the destruction or capture of any portion of the Government stock of cotton and of how much.

3. Whether or any holder of paid up bonds, on demanding cotton in exchange for bonds, can get immediate possession of the same within the limits of the Confederacy, and whether, having possession of the cotton forthwith, I shall, on return of peace, or having previous opportunity of exportation, be exempt from all duty, except the stipulated duty of an eighth of a cent. per pound.

4. Your candid reply to these queries will much oblige me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. W. SCHWARTZ.

To Mr. C. J. MCRAE, Agent for the Cotton Loan of the Confederate States of America.

BURLINGTON HOTEL, CORK-STREET, Aug. 5.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries contained in your note of this morning I have to say that on the 1st of March last the Government of the Confederate States had purchased about 320,000 bales of cotton. The purchasing was still going on, and it is fair to presume that by this time the quantity has been increased to at least 500,000 bales.

This cotton is principally in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and some also in the eastern part of Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of the planters, from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses 300 feet from any other buildings; and in all cases the planters have agreed with the Government to take the same care of the cotton as if it still belonged to them, and to deliver it to the order of the Government when wanted. The capture of all our seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them, nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care having been taken by the Confederate as well as the State Governments that no cotton should be stored at any point within five miles of a railroad station or navigable stream. That portion of the crop of 1861 which had been brought to the various interior depots has long since been taken back to the plantations by special order of the State Governments.

The cotton will be delivered to any holder of the bonds on demand, as provided for in the fourth article of the contract. In the States of Alabama and Mississippi, where I have personal knowledge of the manner in which the business has been transacted, the cotton has been sampled, weighed, marked and invoiced, and the agents of the bondholders can examine the samples at the offices of the chief agents of the loan in the different States, and take their orders on the planters for the delivery of the cotton without trouble or expense. The cotton obtained under this loan will not be subject to any tax or duty except the export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound, existing at the date of the contract.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. J. MCRAE, Agent for the Loan.

Mr. H. W. SCHWARTZ.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Globe.

A morning cotemporary, to whose statements attention is generally and not undeservedly given, has fallen into an error which is likely to create a most unfortunate impression on the public mind, and which it is therefore desirable at once to correct. The *Morning Post* of to-day asserts in the most prominent manner that "the authorities at Washington say that the Conscription, which has already deluged the streets of New-York with blood, is intended not as a means of augmenting the armies now engaged against the South, but as a menace to England." We have not seen or heard of any information which would warrant the above statement, and we are able to say with certainty that no authentic intelligence has been received giving it the slightest appearance of probability. We were aware that the New-York *Herald* had used such language, but until we read the passage quoted above we never heard that the authorities at Washington had put forth such a declaration. But not only is there, as we have said, no trustworthy information at hand which would give it the slightest color, but the tone of the American Government toward our own and the general relations between the Cabinets of London and Washington, indirectly but unmistakably demonstrate the impossibility of such language being held by the latter. Although, perhaps, the American Government expects from our own an active interference with the fitting out of vessels of war which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two; and in the face of the language held toward us in the name of the authorities at Washington, it is, we may say, impossible that they could have made a declaration so menacing as that which our cotemporary sets forth.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following is the text of the proclamation of the National Government to the Polish nation, which has already been announced by telegraph:

"WARSAW, July 31.

"Six months ago the conspiracy, (which was the expression of the whole nation,) without any military resources, but strong in the belief of the holiness of its objects, and in the face of the fresh projects which menaced the existence of Poland, raised the banner of insurrection, and fortified it with noble zeal on the field already soaked with the blood of so many generations. The insurrection expressed the will of the nation, and carried out the principles which would lead Poland to victory. The country understood them, and, great and powerful as it is, placed itself under the banner of an undivided, free, and independent Poland. A nation which began a conflict with a colossus like Russia, and placed in the circumstances in which Poland was placed on the 22d of January last, had to exert itself not only to youthful ardor and energy, but also to manly endurance and patience, in order that first disasters might not discourage it, and long waiting for triumph might not throw it back into a state of lassitude and weakness.

Whatever influence many failures and defeats might have on us, it is certain that we could be victorious and carry on the contest to this day only by an unbounded confidence in our own strength, by unlimited sacrifices, by the courage and discipline of our soldiers, and the virtues of our citizens. In this confidence lies the secret of the insurrection. This confidence is security for Poland's certain triumph, and shows to the nation her relation to the Government in regard to Europe. Europe does not sufficiently understand our sufferings, and does not know our zeal and the inexhaustible means we have at our disposal.

The National Government gives Europe freedom to take part in our cause agreeably to ruling interests and political passions. But while she stands at the rudder of the insurrection, and therefore at the head of the national idea, she must firmly reject all that could dishonor the holy flag of independence, she must remain deaf to all who demand the cessation of hostilities before the attainment of our object, namely, the reestablishment of Poland in the limits of 1772. To accept the independence of the Polish province, and leave the rest as the spoil of the enemy would be to gainsay our historical rights, to blot out from history an existence of a thousand years, and to deny our name by committing fratricide. No! Poland has not risen again to be again laid in the grave by Europe. There can be no Poland without Lithunia and all 'Reussen'—no Poland without the Kingdom of Poland. Their history, their political and social conditions are one—an indivisible trinity.

To acknowledge the right of existence to but one province, and to oppose it in the others, is to kill Poland. Before you, people of Poland, lies the battle! On the one side is slavery and shame. On the other, liberty and the welfare of future generations. Can you hesitate and draw back? No! you must conquer; you must purchase liberty with blood; you must sacrifice a whole generation on the altar of Poland. God and arms will decide your destiny.

Citizens, let us hold fast to the love of our country. Union and sacrifice! Let us hesitate before no sacrifice; let us be ready at any moment to give up life and property, house and family, for our country. Let us remember that from the moment the insurrection broke out, nothing that we possessed belonged to ourselves; all belonged to our country. We are all servants of the nation, servants of a great thought, of an all-powerful sentiment. In whatever situation we may be placed, in the midst of the bloody work of the nation, let one common law guide us, one dutiful sacrifice for the common good, one universal desire to die for our country. As we now enter upon a new period of the conflict, the National Government will make every effort to arm the whole land by the means furnished by the community, and to call as many to arms as possible. Armed Poland is triumphant Poland.

The principles which have hitherto guided the insurrection, and which were expressed in the manifesto of the 22d January, will also be the principles of the future action of the National Government. No violation of them will be allowed. The idea contained in that manifesto of equality, and of religious, political, and social liberty, is maintained in all its force and purity, and will be developed by corresponding institutions immediately on the expulsion of foreign domination and the organization of the country.

In the spirit of these principles the National Government will do all in its power, so that the masses of the country people, awakened from their sleep of a hundred years, may find in it their guide to a new industrial and political existence. All violation of rights will be punished by the arm of justice. The National Government will watch over the regular course of the Administration, and over the discipline of the soldiers and their obedience to their leaders. It will punish every abuse of authority in the civil or military service, as well as all negligence and indifference, and will restrain personal ambition.

Citizens of Lithuania, the Kingdom of Poland, and all 'Reussen,' you will shortly be called upon for the general and decisive battle of the Fatherland. The whole country has already been one great flame, one universal lamentation, one immense grave. Now it must be one camp, in which all—old men and children—must work for the freedom of their country; some fighting with arms in their hands, others contributing the sinews of war. Such a Poland will tremble before no Power on earth! Such a Poland will crush the Russian hordes! Such a Poland must and will be master!"

WARSAW, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The *National Gazette* to-day publishes an appendix to the proclamation of the National Committee to the nation, the following manifesto of the same body addressed

To the Peoples and Governments of Europe:

For the first time since the uprising of our nation, we address ourselves to you, brothers of the European family. We take this step to-day, not upon the basis of our heroic past, not even upon the ground of our sacred rights, but upon the groundwork of a living fact.

This fact is not only the universal uprising of the nation, not that the number of the combatants is three-fold that of the weapons in our hands, but the regeneration of the national organization in spite of all external fetters, and the compelling Russia to direct her attacks against human nature and the godlike order of things. Human combinations contain no method of upholding that against which the force of nature strives. The omnipotence of the National Government over all, bearing a political name as a power based solely upon voluntary recognition, is a fact speaking loudly to all who know that an army of veteran soldiers 300,000 strong, protects the power of the usurper. Every one also, even if he wished to remain in ignorance, must be aware that Russia punishes the slightest obedience paid to the National Government with death, so far as her arm can reach.

From this view of an existing fact Poland speaks to you. Nations and Governments through the organ of its authorities.

Our first word to you is thanks for the sympathy which has been extended to us since the commencement of our struggle for independence. This sympathy proves that the ancient West has not become indifferent to the voice of right, and has not renounced the mission conferred upon it by Providence. This sympathy animates us with the hope that, so God will, we shall recover ourselves in the midst of brothers after the contest is at an end. We know that the struggle is tedious and heavy, and we know, too, from half a year's experience, that we can only rely upon ourselves.

We know, also, that this battle will not terminate until our thirst for independence is fully satisfied.

The West believed in vain that we should be contented with partial reforms. For us there is no safety, because we have no guarantees for the conditions of an independent existence of the entire national organization.

The West believed in vain that the severity of the struggle would tire us and cause us to abandon our only aim. At ease for its own existence, the West forgot what it is to fight for life, to carry on a battle originating in eagerness for breath—a battle begun with empty hands.

We were forced to conquer arms from our enemies or to purchase them with laborious toil, and in addition to pay for them with our blood. The number of weapons in the hands of our soldiers shows the number of lives that have been spent in their conquest. *Men do not lay down arms bought with their brothers' blood.* Russia feels and knows that she has only one course in contending with us—annihilation.

We do not appeal to you for help and salvation. God has given our organization sufficient strength to conquer the guarantees of life by its own application. We only require that you should not belie your task and convictions.

Upon the ground of our existence, which will rend the bands of our slavery, upon the ground of the sympathies which shall unite us indissolubly, we demand severance of the bond with Russia, which fetters your own peaceful progress and makes you accomplices in crimes repugnant to your feelings. Tear assunder these bonds and recognize our right to live, which already exists in fact.

Be not deceived by the suggestions of Russia. While we step forward in the name of the principles inscribed upon banners, we do not appear as conquerors and disturbers of public tranquillity. The cause of freedom and independence will gain new furtherance in our hands, for we stand upon the ground of these principles and appreciate the solidarity of the nations of Europe too highly to dream of violating it. Our Fatherland suffices for us, and we hold freedom so dear that we shall above all things establish the main basis of our laws upon the free recognition of free citizens.

Your sympathies are ours, but your power is for Russia. You possess justice yourselves, you defend it, and yet your strength is turned against us.

Look whither the alliance with Russia, based upon historical wrong, has conducted you. You deprive us of our arms, our only assistance; seize those who serve us in your midst; pursue those who hasten to our assistance. You demand from us respect for your treaties and conventions. You confess that our cause is just, declare your intention of defending it, and yet compel us to hide all over Europe, with these rights, in subterranean vaults. This has been the effect of your alliance with Russia, and Russia rejects your sympathetic words, unaccompanied by deeds, and calls them instigations to a conspiracy against the peace of the world.

Once more, then, in the name of newly awakened life in Poland; in the name of the sympathies you feel for us, we call upon you to enter upon the course which Providence shows us in common; unite fact and life in your recognition of us. Declare abroad that Russia has no right to rule over us, and let the whole strength of civilization and of European relations turn henceforth against our enemies instead of to our disadvantage.

At this price you will have gained everlasting defenders in us—only at this price will European policy acquire firm foundations. We demand this of you in the name of Order, of Peace and of the Brotherhood of European Nations.

WARLIKE UTTERANCES OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

The *Invalide Russe*, of St. Petersburgh, contains the following:

"The replies of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the notes of the three Powers have produced a profound impression upon all classes of society at Moscow. The general satisfaction evoked by this act of the Government, has been displayed by a banquet, at which enthusiastic toasts were drunk to the health of the Emperor and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. During the banquet a dispatch was sent to the Prince thanking him for the admirable manner in which he had interpreted the wishes and thoughts of the Russian nation, taking up an attitude conformable to the honor and dignity of Russia. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in reply, warmly thanked the senders, saying he was happy to have been the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the Emperor, so greatly conducing to the glory and dignity of the country.

The same paper says that "if the three Powers persist in maintaining their untoward intervention in the affairs of Poland they will be responsible for divesting the question of any other issue than that of war."

The official organ of the Minister of War declares that the Russian Government is disposed to make every liberal concession to Poland in the way of autonomy, but upon condition that the country shall be aware these concessions proceed from the Emperor, and that she renounces her pretensions to the eastern provinces.

THE REPLY OF THE THREE POWERS.

"The notes of the three Powers," says the *Indépendance Belge*, "whatever may be their form, have not been sent yet, and their dispatch is threatened with further delay. Although agreed as to the terms and purport of the communication to be addressed to St. Petersburgh, the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna have not yet come to an understanding as to the course to be followed in the event of Russia refusing to comply with the new appeal made to her. The English Government, before giving its final adhesion to the collective note, would seem anxious for the introduction of some modification, which, by not requiring an immediate reply, would leave Russia time to reflect on the course she would adopt. This proposition, the existence of which is revealed by *La France*, a journal which receives its information through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is calculated to slacken the common action of the three Powers, and new communications will be required to restore it to its former vigor."

FRESH DISPATCH OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of to-day, publishes the dispatch, addressed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to M. DE BUDBERG, replying to the views expressed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, relative to the Russian reply to the French note. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says:

"1. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS seems to conclude that the Russian reply implies a refusal of the six points under the appearance of adhesion.

The Russian reply explained that the greater part of the measures indicated in the six points had been granted, but that, far from pacifying the kingdom, they were the starting point of the insurrection.

The agitators made reforms a pretext for raising the country. Having conceived this hope of complete independence by the aid of foreign intervention, they could not appear satisfied with the liberal institutions the bases of which were being carried out by the Government.

If the Government did not repudiate bad faith and tortuous paths, it would, perhaps, have displayed some ability in categorically accepting the six points, but we desired to legally express our ideas. The six points could not receive a practical solution until after order had been reëstablished.

2. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS sees an accusation against the French Government in the assertion of the existence of a permanent conspiracy in foreign territory. Such an intention could not enter our mind. We are persuaded that the French Government regrets these intrigues. But it remains a fact that they exist in its despite, and from Paris, one of their principle foci, they feed the moral agitation in the kingdom and furnish it with material resources."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF then proceeded to demonstrate at length that the movement in Poland proceeds from a turbulent minority, and points out that Russia has possessed Poland for half a century.

The Prince also recapitulates the measures adopted, which departed but slightly from the basis recommended by the Three Powers, and mentions the existence of exterior influence.

The insurgents did not take up arms for liberal institutions, and have loudly declared that their exclusive object was the reconstitution of the limits of Poland in 1772. They have also put forth foreign intervention as the certain crowning of the enterprise.

The language of the French and English Press," continues Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, "has not diminished these encouragements; and it is on this account that we stated our conviction that foreign assistance was the principal cause of the persistency of the insurrection.

3. We adhere to our observations concerning the suspension of hostilities. It is necessary that the rebels should lay down their arms or the Government abdicate all authority. It is impossible to otherwise understand the question of dignity and public order.

4. The proposal of a preliminary conference of the Three Courts was suggested to us by the principle of the treaties of 1815, which is stated as the base of the diplomatic action of the Powers.

The opinion expressed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS confirms our conviction that this question has led to difficulties because it has been ill stated, and because the debates have made it a matter affecting the dignity of our Cabinet.

Our proposal was inspired by the desire of conciliation, and we regret the opinion entertained by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. We are also painfully surprised at his impression of the general sense of our reply. Our dispatch contained neither irony nor provocation; but a feeling of wounded dignity might have manifested itself in the expression of our ideas.

In presence of the insults lavished upon us, it was impossible for us to disregard the force of the energetic national sentiment. The Government endeavors to calm and enlighten, and to repress the explosion of the public spirit which has been deeply wounded. The duty of a government, and the task of diplomacy, are to separate from the conduct of affairs those passionate impulses which complicate them, and may endanger peace. We are conscious of having neglected nothing in the work of conciliation, and in endeavoring to arrive at an understanding in conformity with the relations which have long united us to the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON. We take pleasure in counting on the same dispositions on his part. Our task would be difficult if France misunderstood the necessities imposed upon us by the national sentiments which attach themselves to the traditions and vital interests of the country."

THE VANDERBILT.

A LIVERPOOL SHIP OVERHAULED.

From the Liverpool Post, Aug. 6.

Capt. SMITH, of the *Julia*, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, makes the following report:

On the 1st of July at 10:30 A. M., being in lat. 2° 25' N. long. 34° 8' W., saw a steamer on our lee-quarter. At 11:30 A. M. saw that she was a two-funnelled screw-steamer, steering to cross our bows. At noon she fired two small guns; but finding she could not come up with us, the *Julia* at the time having all studding-sails set, with a moderate breeze abeam, we did not heave-to. About 12:30 P. M. she fired a shot across the *Julia's* stern. We then saw she was under the United States flag, hauled the mainsail up, and backed the mainyard. She came within two miles of us, when she stopped the engine and lowered the quarter-boat, and about twelve men got into her. After rowing for some time, and finding they did not gain on us (the *Julia* then slipping through the water about three knots,) the Lieutenant called out to shorten sail, which was done, and they came alongside. The Lieutenant came on board and asked the Captain why he did not heave to when the first gun was fired; but the Captain asked the Lieutenant why the steamer did not go ahead of the *Julia* and drop her boat, instead of astern. The Lieutenant, who was a very gentlemanly man, then asked the Captain if he would allow him to see his papers, which he did. When he opened the register he said: "This is an American ship under the English flag." The Captain said she was. "And you," said the Lieutenant, "are an American." The Captain said, "No, I am an Englishman." Many questions were asked by the Lieutenant regarding the *Alabama* and *Florida*, to which the Captain gave as correct answers as he could; telling him the former was off Maceio when last heard of. They then had a glass of grog together and parted, the *Vanderbilt*, Capt. WILKES,—for it was her—steering to the S. E., and the *Julia* toward Liverpool, where she arrived yesterday.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

CAPTURE AND BONDING OF THE SHIP SUNRISE.

From the Liverpool Post.

We have received from the Captain of the American ship *Sunrise* the following report of her capture and release by the *Florida*:

The ship *Sunrise* sailed from New-York on the 30th of June, bound to Liverpool. On the 7th of July, lat. 40° N., long. 68° W., perceived a bark three miles off on the lee bow, at 4 A. M., at daybreak; we perceived her clewing up her sails, and that she was a steam vessel, with the American flag flying at her peak. She came up with us, read our name, and was desirous of knowing whither we were bound; she then commanded us to heave to as a prize to the Confederate steamer *Florida*. She immediately hoisted the Confederate flag, and sent an armed prize crew with an officer to our ship, requesting me to proceed on board of her with my papers. I did so, leaving the prize crew in charge of my vessel. We then steered east, to pursue a bark ten miles off, directing the ship to follow. After speaking the bark, which was English, the Captain of the *Florida* intimated to me that he should bond my ship for $60,000. After again reaching the ship, he brought the bond, which I signed in view of an armed force which was before me.

(Signed,) RICHARD LUCE,
Master of ship *Sunrise*.

THE SHIP EMILY ST. PIERRE.

AN OLD FRIEND UNDER A NEW NAME.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, (Calcutta,) July 24.

The ship *Anna Helen*, just arrived from sea and entered at the Customs, is, *mutato nomine*, the *Emily St. Pierre* which was rendered so famous about a year ago by having been captured by an American man-of-war of the Federal navy, and placed in charge of a prize crew commanded by Lieut. STONE, who were surprised and overpowered by the gallant Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre*, who, as will be remembered, sailed the ship in safety to Liverpool, where he was duly honored and *fêted*. The *Anna Helen* is now under a different commander, and belongs to British owners, which we believe was not the case when she was captured by the Federals, although she was sailed under English colors, which, however, did not deceive the Federal Captain, or save her from the consequences of attempting to run the blockade of Charleston.

Indecency on the Second-avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Be good enough to call the attention of the managers of the Second-avenue Railroad Company to the disgraceful scenes which were presented on Wednesday evening in their cars. An aged lady, myself and my little grandchild had been making a call at Harlem, and between 6 and 7 o'clock we took one of the small one-horse cars to come down town. At One hundred and Seventeenth-street a brawny Irish woman, who was shamefully intoxicated, entered the vehicle, and at once interfered with the passengers, addressing them in vulgar and obscene language. There was but one man in the car, and he seemed to be as much terrified as the ladies, therefore this harridan had matters all her own way, as the driver simply threatened to eject her, but made no attempt to carry out his threat. I never was so frightened at anything as at the vile and violent conduct of this woman, and it was with no little sense of relief that myself and companions reached the depot, and got into one of the large cars. But our troubles were not over. This other car was soon filled with people, and among them this brawling woman, whose actions with some men, apparently as tipsy as herself, were so immodest, and their words so indecent, that all the decent people in the car were compelled to get out and stand in the street for another car. During these outrageous proceedings the Conductor made no effort whatever to check these people, or to preserve the other passengers from insult. I hope the Second-avenue Railroad Company is not one of those that prohibits colored people from riding. For my part I would rather ride with blacks packed as closely as possible, than with the drunken set that on Wednesday were permitted to outrage common decency, and insult respectable people in those cars.

Very truly yours,
AN AGGRIEVED OLD WOMAN.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Numerous Blockade Runners Captured—A Movement Looking toward Mobile—The Alabama Chased by the R. R. Cuyler—A Regatta.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1863.

The gunboat *Sagamore*, Capt. EARLE ENGLISH, arrived in our harbor last evening from a cruise, having in tow a line of five small prize vessels, blockade runners, which she had captured. Three of them were taken at Jupiter Inlet, and the others at Indian River, Fla.

Capt. ENGLISH has patroled the whole coast from here to Fernandina, and, by his vigorous measures, has done excellent and telling service. Beside these prizes another was captured and sent to Port Royal, loaded with cotton, and still another would have been secured at Matanzas, but the rebels fired her, and she was consumed before they were able to check the flames. The people of New-Smyrna having been guilty of waylaying a boat landing from one of our cruisers, the *Sagamore*, accompanied by the schooner *Beauregard*, shelled the small settlement at that place and destroyed it.

A mill for the manufacture of arrowroot on the Miami River was burned by Capt. ENGLISH, because it belonged to a rebel, who is running the blockade, and thus making market for the product.

Quite a number of refugee families are on board the *Sagamore*, escaping from Dixie. They give a sad account of affairs in the interior of Florida.

All the efficient war-vessels in our harbor have recently gone to sea, and, I think, in the direction of Mobile. The *San Jacinto*, flagship of Admiral BAILEY, has gone hitherward.

The number of prizes brought in during the last few weeks shows a considerable falling off. This may be accounted for because of the season of calm weather, which makes blockade-runners afraid to risk the run except in steamers. The amount of prize goods here is still large, and the Marshal is constantly putting it in order and shipping. One cargo will leave here to-day, and another on the 18th for New-York. The vessels and stores, together with damaged articles, are sold here, at very frequent intervals.

The late war news comes like an avalanche upon the sympathizers with rebellion, and they seem to have lost their tone of cheerful defiance. As evidence of an improved feeling, I would state that a very handsome sword presentation took place here a few days since, with much ceremony, and the most active participants and contributors to the whole affair were former rebels and Secessionists. The sword was presented to Col. THOMAS H. GOODE, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a testimonial of his high qualities as a gentleman and military man, formerly in command here.

Our island continues completely healthy, and there is no apprehension felt that we shall be visited by an epidemic this season. The weather is cool and pleasant, with frequent showers.

The steamer *Hendrik Hudson*, during a short cruise to westward, picked up 138 bales of cotton that had been thrown overboard, probably by the *Alabama*, which was chased by the *R. R. Cuyler* near Tortugas.

The Key West Naval Club are entitled to the credit of furnishing our citizens with a day of enjoyment by the very able and successful management of a splendid regetta which took place on Saturday, the 8th inst. The day was just such a one as suited everybody—a clear sky, breeze pretty stiff and constant. Boats of all sizes were entered for the prizes, and took their positions in the line for starting at 9 o'clock in the morning. They were arranged into four classes, according to size and capacity, and with gay signals and colors streaming in the breeze, attracted nearly all our population to the beach for eligible positions to see the strife soon to commence. Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen, by especial invitation of the Committee of Management, were received on board the famous schooner *Wanderer*, at 10½ o'clock, at the naval wharf, and soon started in tow of a steamer to enjoy the scene. Here we found Admiral BAILEY, Gen. WOODBURY, and a large number of naval and military gentlemen, all keenly alive to the day's amusement. At 11 o'clock, the signals were made for starting for each class, respectively, when the keenest sensibilities of the sailors' art were taxed to make every breadth of canvas to do its utmost, and away they sped, bending and swaying to the breeze. Many were untried boats and soon they had changed positions; favorites were no longer so, but pushed aside by the bold celerity of some minor star whose rapid flight was beautiful as exciting. They were all to turn a stake-boat at Sand Key, nine miles distant, and pass around the Island which was splendidly done by all but the *J. J. Philbrick*, which had carried away her bowsprit, and the *Mary*, which had been run into by the *Oriental*, and both abandoned the race.

The prizes were respectively carried off by the schooner *Nonpareil*, first class; schooner *Ariel*, second class; sloop boat *Countess*, third class; ship's cutter *Temple*, fourth class.

The arrangements on the *Wanderer* for the comfort of the guests were very ample, and included a very sumptuous lunch, highly enjoyed by all. The run down and up the bay was one of those delightful trips long to be remembered, and will form quite an episode in Key West life.

The war vessels now in the harbor are: Steamers *Sagamore, Tahoma, Hendrick, Hudson, Octorora*; ship *Dale* and schooner *Wanderer*.

F.

Cruising of the Gunboat Sagamore—Successful Expedition to Smyrna, Fla.—The Town Destroyed—Important Capture.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore* returned to-day, from a successful cruise of four weeks.

On July 18 the *Sagamore* went to the assistance of the ship *Joseph Meigs*, ashore on Florida Reefs, near Beacon letter P. She had a cargo of army stores, and is a complete wreck.

The propeller *Louisa Moore* was ashore on an adjacent reef, but succeeded the next day in getting off without assistance. On July 19 the *Sagamore* found the ship *Alexander*, with a cargo of army stores, in dangerous proximity to Ajax Reef, where she was drifted by the current. A hawser was attached to the ship, and the *Sagamore* towed her some twenty miles out of all danger.

On July 24 the *Sagamore* captured eleven barrels of turpentine at a place called the "Haul Over," about twelve miles below Cape Cannaverel. The turpentine was found concealed in the bushes.

On July 26 the *Sagamore*, in conjunction with the United States steamer *Oleander*, United States mortar-schooner *Para*, and United States schooner *Beauregard*, sent an expedition into Mosquito Inlet, Fla. The expedition went five miles up the river to the town of Smyrna. After driving the rebels out of the place by throwing in a plentiful supply of shells, the few houses composing the town of Smyrna were set on fire, and entirely consumed. This destruction of the town was a necessary proceeding, as the houses had been used as a place of concealment by the rebels, in order to fire upon every boat that entered the river. The expedition captured a sloop loaded with cotton; also the schooner *Charmer*, in ballast. An effort was made to capture a schooner, loaded with cotton, whereupon the rebels set her on fire, and she was totally consumed. The rebels fired upon the expedition, but happily did not injure any one.

On Aug. 8, the *Sagamore* captured four prizes, viz.: the sloop *Clara Louisa*, from Nassau, with gin; the schooner *Southern Rights*, from Nassau, with rum and dry goods; the schooner *Shot*, from Green Turtle Key, with rum and groceries, and the schooner *Ann*, from Nassau, in ballast.

In addition, not before reported, on June 26, the *Sagamore* captured the schooner *Frolic*, with one hundred and thirty-six bales of cotton, and forty barrels of turpentine.

The officers of the *Sagamore* are:
Lieutenant-Commander, EARL ENGLISH.
Assistant Surgeon, W. K. Scofield.
Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. F. Wood.
Acting Master, E. Babson.
Acting Ensign, J. A. Slamm.
Acting Master's Mates, Fleming and Sidell.
Assistant Engineers, Scott, Bernard, Ashton and Sibley.
Captain's and Paymaster's Clerks, King and Kidder.

There are eighty men of the crew.

THE LATE SEA FIGHT OFF THE COAST OF MAINE.—Dr. A. B. CRABTRE, of Hartford, Conn., in a letter to the *Press* of that city, thus explodes the account of the terrific engagement at sea, recorded in the Portland *Argus*, extensively vouched for, regarding which the National Government has been so "extremely silent."

EDITOR PRESS: I still notice accounts of the "gunboat engagement on the coast of Maine," and, having been an eye-witness to that affair, I take occasion to state "all about it." On the morning of July 23 we were at Prospect Harbor, in the town of Goldsboro', Maine, and about 10 A. M., heard heavy firing in the direction of Petite Manan. We ascended an elevation which gave us a clear range seaward ten to fifteen miles, where we distinctly saw a gunboat—the *Montgomery*—practicing her guns, firing twenty-one in an hour and a quarter, first "larboard," then "starboard," fore and aft. I could see forward and behind the *Montgomery* some five miles, and positively assert there was no other boat within that distance of her.

She kept on a direct westerly course, and at noon entered Mt. Desert Harbor. The editor of the Ellsworth *American* will vouch for this also. So ends the "great gunboat engagement."

A. D. CRABTRE, M. D.

HARTFORD, Aug. 15, 1863.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Louisa Luckey vs. *Charles Nelson Luckey*.—Report confirmed, and judment of divorce granted.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron- the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Melville, for Havana—Charles Marxen, Narciso Y. Suris, Francisco Abella, Santiago Varquez, Robert Adamson, Francisco Valdes Marin, Antonio George Hudson, F. Albertazzi, S. Senior, George Snedden, Peter D. Sands, Capt. Hardy, of steamer Milford, Capt. Johnson, A. Bass, Manuel Repelo.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Rev. Mr. O'Rielly, Mrs. Valentine Toullier and 2 children, Dr. Claiborn, U. S. N., Dr. Fisher, U. S. A., C. H. Thompson, J. H. Keep, B. Le Place, Lieut. L. Warner, U. S. A., Lieut J. J. Judd, U. S. A., W. T. Hodges, U. S. A., N. A. Delapaine, A. Gottschalk, R. M. McMahon, Chas. E. Gelden, P. Marfissi, N. Ferant, Mrs. Levy and 4 children, Mrs. M. Landgrax and child, A. Kelly, John Winckleman, O. Allen, G. G. Brown, J. Darine, W. Geilheimer, J. Beals, A. Gouchaux, H. R. Booth, L. Cevart, A. Myers, J. Norman, P. Wood, W. J. Buehler, U. S. N., and 47 in the steerage.

AUG. 20—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—Henry B. Hammond, Esq., U. S. Consul to Dublin; Ebenezer Murray, Wm. Murray, James Murray, S. Bentry, Maria Bentry, Ann Bentry, Ellen Hancock, Julia Navin, Mary Shelley, E. Barnes, John Bailey, Thomas R. Davis, Vernon Davis, Agnes May, Walter Hammond, H. Granger, J. H. Robillard, J. Gadd, Ellen Gadd, E. Mendfam, A. Mendfam, Mary Mendfam, John Hawkes, H. McLure, Thomas Bennett, John West, H. J. Gardner, James Hartley, A. Smith, Mrs. James A. Kemp and child, Mrs. Jacob Smith.

In bark Pallas, from Balize, Hond.—John Jex, D. Ferrier and lady, E. Gravath.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 16 | Sun sets..... 6 51 | Moon sets...10 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 38 | Gov. Island..12 27 | Hell Gate.. 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steamers St. Mary, Barstow, Wilmington, Charles Morehead; Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Atalanta, (Br.,) Spratley, London, Weston & Gray.

Bark Mary C. Fox, Frederick, Portland, Rogers & Rich.

Brigs Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracy, Lingan, Miller & Houghton; Golden Lead, Payson, Salem, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Ocean Wave, Foster, Accomac Creek, Bentley, Smith & Co.; White Sea, Littlefield, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Messenger, Fogg, Portsmouth, N. H., G. L. Hatch; Caroline, Rhodes, Ellsworth, W. S. Brown & Co.; Willow, Small, Lubec, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Kate Judd, Allen, Tortugas, Murray & Co.; Daniel Williams, Hopkins, Winterport, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Babcock, Alexandria, D. C., 18th inst. 19th, at 4 P. M., off Cape Henry, passed steamships Baltic and Atlantic, hence for Alexandria. The Illinois has on board 1,500 men from the Third, Fourth and Sixth Vermont regiments, in command of Col. Seaver.

U. S. transport Daniel Webster, Phillips, Alexandria 2 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has on board 500 men of the Second brigade of infantry regulars, in command of Col. Burbank.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Fortress Monroe 18th, (where she put in for coal,) with the mails, mdse. and passengers, and $30,000 in specie to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Has experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 4, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 829 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship City of Bath, Sears, Boston 30 hours, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Dynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Planet, Young, Washington, D. C.

Bark Crusoe, (of Turks Islands,) Luce, Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Pallas, (of Balize, Hond.,) Biddle, Balize Aug. 1, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Brig Martha, (Pruss.,) Bowmann, Newcastle, Eng., 60 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Billow, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Davis, Newport, Eng., 37 ds., with railroad iron to Geo. F. Bully.

Brig Guanche, (Span.,) Seris, Teneriffe 35 ds., with barilla to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Clara Ellen, Haskell, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Henrietta, Snead, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C Havens.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, (Dutch,) Ruyper, Philadelphia 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. W. Stevens, Foss, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Smith, Essex, Conn.

Schr. Jane, Snow, Dighton 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Billow, Spear, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Alice Ida, Kerr, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. C. Wilson, Wilson, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Curtin, Jr., Pierce, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Bark E. A. Sander, (Br.,) from Plymouth, Eng.
Brig Anatole, (Fr.,) from St. Pierre, N. F.
Schr. Eagle, (Br.,) from Halifax.

Sailed.

Barks Angela, Caroline, Therese, Mustang, James S. Green, and a number of schooners.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr. Br. ship John Barbour, from Liverpool July 17; bark Warren Hallett, from New-York; brig Waltham, from Rondout.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20—Arr. schr. N. M. Tanner, Schutt, St. Thomas.

Miscellaneous.

BASSEIN, June 14.—The ship Ophelia, Johnson, hence for Bremen May 25, sprung a leak when about 170 miles at sea: put back to Negrais Island, where she now lies a total wreck.

Foreign Ports.

At Balize, Hond., Aug. 1, bark James Welsh, Bates, for New-York in 10 ds.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

FOR SALE AT HASTINGS—THE WELL-ESTABLISHED house and grounds known as the Crowen House, two acres of land, villa and cottage. The whole is offered at a price that will secure to the purchaser a very good investment. Apply to
T. J. CROWEN, No. 843 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the

SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate* the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRABAND STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.

As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be, and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.

Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

And sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.